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ORIGIN OF DEMAND FOR GERMAN FLEET SINKING IS SOUGHT

Senator Lodge Offers Resolution,
Supported by Other Members,
Asking Authority for Reported
Declaration of Peace Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The origin of reports that members of the United States peace delegation favor the sinking of the German naval craft turned over under the terms of the armistice and the names of the persons responsible for these reports are demanded in a resolution introduced in the Senate on Thursday by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

As the press reports from the other side relating to this subject have been interpreted, the following points have been raised:

In none of the reports does it appear by whose authority the proposition for the sinking of the German ships was made, if it was made. If the proposal was made, a considerable number in the Senate desire to know by what authority the peace delegation took the position reported.

Among persons familiar with the efforts being put forth to bring about estrangement between the Allies and the United States, there is a strong desire to know all the facts concerning this so-called proposal of the United States delegates.

As soon as the Senate assembled, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, minority leader and ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to inform the Senate whether the report emanating from Paris is true, and if so by what authority the peace delegates are demanding the destruction of these warships. The Lodge resolution is as follows:

"That the Secretary of State be directed to inform the Senate whether the report that the peace delegates of the United States at Paris are advocating the destruction of the ships of war surrendered to the Allies and to the United States is correct, and if so by what authority the delegates to the Peace Conference are demanding the destruction of enemy property in part surrendered to the United States."

It is not generally credited here that Sir Eric Geddes or the other responsible heads of the British Admiralty would, of their own will or accord, support such an end of the German fleet. The intimation that there might be friction over the distribution of these ships is deemed unfounded. The Allies and the United States, which have stood together in the strain and stress of war, are not likely to quarrel, it is pointed out, over the distribution of surrendered vessels.

"It is interesting to have disclosed the exact source of this alleged movement for the destruction of the surrendered German fleet, and for this reason the resolution is directed to the Acting Secretary of State," said Senator Lodge, commenting upon his resolution after leaving the Senate Chamber.

"Clearly the ships of the German Navy are the property of the victor nations. It is interesting to know under what authority the delegates to the Peace Conference may assume to be acting in proposing the destruction of the property of the United States."

"The ships should be apportioned among the nations which have participated in the protection of the commerce of the world and who, through their persistent maintenance of the cordon which held these ships at their bases ultimately compelled their surrender without firing a shot."

"The German naval vessels are of modern type, particularly the submarines, which undoubtedly are of the very latest type, in most instances. But they are all modern warships, and the suggestion of their being sunk is one of a childish and idle waste of highly valuable property."

"Naturally in the apportionment of the surrendered fleet, England would get the lion's share, but France and Italy, and also the United States have a property right in this fleet."

"I am entirely opposed to such a proposition," said Senator Borah of Idaho. "I do not believe the President ever approved it. In my opinion, a plan of this kind could not have been authorized by any responsible official."

"If the Germans owe the Allies and the United States money, it certainly is not dishonorable to take their ships in payment. They cannot make full restitution for a thousand years. Nothing sentimental should interfere with taking the ships on account."

"It is unbelievable," said Senator Harding.

False Report Denied

President Says He Has Never Indorsed
Particular Scheme for League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The following note has been issued by President Wilson:

"The Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune in a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, declares that before leaving for France, I gave an assurance that I approved of a plan formulated by 'The League to Enforce Peace.' This statement is entirely false."

"I am, as every one knows, not only

in favor of a League of Nations, but I believe the formation of such a league to be absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of peace; but the particular plan of the League to Enforce Peace I have never directly nor indirectly indorsed."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—An official statement, issued by the national headquarters of the League to Enforce Peace, and bearing the name of Allen P. Ames, secretary of the league's committee on information, says that President Wilson's statement from Paris, that he never indorsed the "particular plan" of the league, needs no corroboration, since the league never sought such indorsement.

This statement of the League to Enforce Peace says it would have been the last to urge the President to hamper the United States peace delegates by premature indorsement of any platform. The organization's plan is more suggestive than final. It furnishes a basis of discussion without going into details. It believes that the foundations of a league must be formed by public opinion, the superstructure and machinery must be fashioned by the international experts at the peace table.

BELGIAN GRATITUDE FOR BRITISH HELP

Beginning of Exodus of Belgian
Refugees From Great Britain
Marked by Tokens of Deep
Appreciation for Hospitality

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The beginning of the exodus of Belgian refugees from Great Britain back to their own country is the occasion for an address of farewell and thanks to the British nation made by M. Smeesters, secretary to the Belgian Official Committee and chairman of the Belgian Repatriation Committee, on behalf of his fellow countrymen.

M. Smeesters says:

"The first ships carrying the refugees are leaving England this week. Speaking on behalf of the Belgian Official Committee and of the Belgian Repatriation Committee, I desire to address to the British nation a message of farewell and gratitude."

"We shall never forget that when our country was overrun by the enemy, the British Government offered us, on behalf of the nation, refuge where we could live and escape the tyranny of the Germans. We shall never forget the wave of friendship which passed through England, the sudden formation of nearly 2000 committees, the kindly hospitality offered to our people by these committees, as well as by private families."

"I think that history offers few instances of such an act of international solidarity and it will ever remain a matter of admiration and interest in the study of social psychology."

"Under the protection of your laws, we have been able to maintain in England the special characteristics of our race; we have had our munition factories, our schools, our churches, and our newspapers, and it is true to say that Great Britain has given hospitality, not to some individuals, but to the Belgian soul, which was able to breathe freely when Belgian territory was under the heel of the enemy."

"The Belgian has, as every one, his weaknesses, but he has one characteristic; he never forgets a friend."

"It is for this reason that every refugee contributed to the memorial which will be erected in London, a memorial which will be the expression of the eternal gratitude of the Belgian nation and a lasting symbol of friendship between two free peoples."

"As in the past, we were bound together by the mutual obligation of the 'scrap of paper,' now in future we shall be bound by the link of love and mutual respect."

LIPTON YACHT RACE CHALLENGE DEPLORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge for the America's cup was received by the New York Yacht Club Thursday and in reply the secretary, G. A. Cormack, cabled to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club at Belfast as follows:

"It seems best that we suggest to you that the challenge be withdrawn. The club fully appreciates the cordial and friendly expressions in the challenge but frankly says that the members are strongly of the opinion that with peace not yet concluded, with a long list of casualties still to be reported, with returning transports bringing home the wounded, and with conditions unsettled as they are, this is not an appropriate or fitting time for them to arrange for a purely sporting event of such importance as a match for the America's cup."

"If at some future date," says the message, "when there is no question on either side as to the propriety, you wish to challenge with Shamrock Four for a race in 1920, we shall accept the challenge to be defended by one of the boats which we built in 1914 for that purpose. We trust you will accept this suggestion in the spirit in which it is given."

The challenge was for a series of races in September, 1919.

ALLIED OBLIGATIONS IN RUSSIA DECLARED

British War Secretary Says That
Troops Must Remain Until
Loyal Russians Can Protect
Themselves Against Bolsheviki

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The War Office has issued for publication the following reply by Viscount Milner to a letter received from a correspondent:

"You ask me what right we ever had to send British troops to Russia to meddle with the internal affairs of that country, and how long we mean to keep them there now that the war is over. The question itself shows that you misapprehend the facts of the case, as well as the motives of the government. The reason why allied, not merely British, forces—indeed the British are only a small proportion of the total allied troops—were sent to Russia, is that the Bolsheviki, what ever their ultimate object, were in fact assisting our enemies in every possible way. It was owing to their action that hundreds of thousands of German troops were left loose to hurl themselves against our men on the western front."

"It was owing to their betrayal that Rumania, with all its rich resources in grain and oil, fell into the hands of the Germans. It was they who handed over the Black Sea fleet to the Germans, and who treacherously attacked the Tzcho-Slovaks when the latter only desired to get out of Russia in order to fight for the freedom of their own country in Europe."

"The Allies, every one of them, were most anxious to avoid interference in Russia. But it was an obligation of honor to save the Tzcho-Slovaks, and it was military necessity of the most urgent kind to prevent those vast portions of Russia which were struggling to escape the tyranny of the Bolsheviki from being overrun by them and so thrown open as a source of supply to the enemy."

"I say nothing of the enormous quantities of military stores, property of the Allies, which were still lying at Archangel and Vladivostok, and which were in course of being appropriated by the Bolsheviki and transferred to the Germans till the allied occupation put an end to the process."

"And this intervention was successful. The riot was stopped. The Tzcho-Slovaks were saved from destruction. The resources of Siberia and South-eastern Russia were denied to the enemy. The northern ports of European Russia were prevented from becoming bases for German submarines from which our North Sea barrage could have been turned. These were important achievements and contributed materially to the defeat of Germany."

"I say nothing of the fact that a vast portion of the earth's surface, and millions of people relying on it, have been spared the unspeakable horrors of Bolshevism. But, in course of this allied intervention, thousands of Russians have taken up arms and fought on the side of the Allies. How can we, simply because our own immediate purposes have been served, come away and leave them to the tender mercies of their, and our, enemies, before they have had time to arm, train, and organize so as to be strong enough to defend themselves? It would be an abominable betrayal, contrary to every British instinct of honor and humanity."

"You may be quite sure that the last thing the government desires is to leave any British soldiers in Russia a day longer than is necessary to discharge the moral obligations we have incurred. And that, I believe, is the guiding principle of all the Allies. Nor do I myself think that the time when we can withdraw without disastrous consequences is necessarily distant. But this is a case in which the more haste may be the less speed."

"If the Allies were all to scramble out of Russia at once, the result would certainly be that the barbarism which at present reigns in a part only of that country would spread over the whole of it, including the vast regions of Northern and Central Asia, which were included in the dominions of the Tsars."

"The ultimate consequences of such a disaster cannot be foreseen. But they would assuredly involve a far greater strain on the resources of the British Empire than our present commitments."

French Policy in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Before sailing from Archangel for Murmansk on the Jaroslav, formerly Mr. Gordon Bennett's yacht Lysistrata, M. Noulens, the French Ambassador to Russia, made a statement to the Havas agency.

He declared that his departure from Russia by no means closed the task with which the French Government had intrusted him. Both the national interests in Russia and the duty owed to an old ally prompted France to continue her efforts to help Russia rise out of the state of anarchy, and once more become a powerful nation under a régime of law and order.

None of the Allies, continued M. Noulens, intend abandoning Russia to the Bolshevist terror. They consider

themselves bound by common interests, sympathies, and memories to do all possible for the restoration of the country, which, by virtue of its people and natural riches, will always play an economic and political part of the first importance in the world's history.

ALIEN PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES

President of North American
Civic League for Immigrants
Opposes Efforts to Make Citizens
of Men of Trotsky Type

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Warning the United States against Bolshevism and other radical elements which he says will undoubtedly drift into its ports because of eastern complications, D. Chauncey Brewer, president of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, has outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor his views on "The Foreign Problem at Home."

"It is unfortunate," says Mr. Brewer, "that the nation prefers to do things in a dramatic way. It was splendidly generous when it opened its gates wide to immigrants of all sorts, including hundreds of thousands of the Trotsky type, but it is setting the stage for tragedy when it attempts to rectify the error by making these people citizens."

"If the United States had regulated immigration in the eighties by sacrificing the reputation of providing a 'sanctuary' for all sorts of characters, it is probable that it would not have found itself in the present dilemma."

"As much as 10 years ago the North American Civic League for Immigrants, the pioneer movement in this field, was organized, and paralleled its appeal to Americans by installing machinery for the protection and instruction of the foreign groups. It thus warned Americans of the danger of industrial committee-acting not for selfish interests but in behalf of the community—to fight the heresies promulgated by the I. W. W. and other radical leaders."

"The foreigner in the United States is a problem. Hundreds of thousands probably either avoided the draft or were found unfit for military service. Thousands upon thousands were and still are at heart pro-German, as the Bolsheviki are pro-German, or anti-American. It does not help the situation to call attention to the glorious service rendered by Americans of foreign parentage. These will shortly become bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh. They are already one of us in spirit, and our glory is their glory. They detest the trouble maker because they are American patriots."

"Besides the ill-disposed individuals thus adverted to, there are millions of well-meaning foreigners who are at present only reached by fellow-countrymen who masquerade as Americans, but who are either heretics or unscrupulous."

"Recognition of such conditions leads the thinking citizen to ask himself:

"1. What are the agencies that are being set in operation to Americanize these hosts, and is there not a chance that unworthy instruments will be used?"

"2. What do we mean by Americanization? There are certainly those behind the movement who believe in a socialized state. Are the American people ready for that?"

"3. While there may be need for other labor than our own citizens can provide, does it follow that we wish to naturalize (another interpretation of Americanization) every stranger that drifts into our ports looking for a job?"

"These questions should be answered, and quickly."

"Those who know the immigration problem best are uncertain as to what the future is to bring, but all wise Americans should agree that pending some broad regulatory scheme for the handling of labor, a thing which should have been adopted years ago, the not unreasonable program of the North American Civic League for Immigrants should have more attention. This provides not only for the careful training of every foreign-speaking agent who is employed, but for the use of schools, houses and other existing agencies as the media for the instruction and guidance of the stranger within our gates. It discourages naturalization except in the case of worthy individuals who have discovered a real affection for this country and the operation of committees that are not directly advised or directed by such agencies as those designated."

NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOMBAY, India (Thursday).—Sir George Lloyd, new Governor of Bombay, took office on Dec. 16 when Lord Willington left India for England.

CONFERENCE PLANS ENTIRELY CHANGED

President Wilson to Meet British
Statesmen After the Holidays
—Mr. Lloyd George's Visit
to Paris Is Canceled

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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LONDON, England (Thursday).—A complete change has come over the Peace Conference arrangements. The preliminary conversations between M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, which were arranged for Monday and Tuesday next, have been postponed, and, under the new arrangement, President Wilson will, instead, visit London immediately after the Christmas holidays for the purpose of holding these conversations.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was to have crossed the English Channel on Friday and met President Wilson at a dinner to be given by Lord Derby in the Embassy in Paris on Saturday, will remain in England until President Wilson's visit.

The pressure of work entailed by the preliminary peace conferences is, indeed, so severe that the entire interval before President Wilson's visit will be occupied in preparing for it.

Marshal Joffre Honored

President Wilson Present as Marshal
Delivers Academic Address

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday).—That President Wilson should have been present at the ceremony of the reception to Marshal Joffre as a member of the French Academy, must have been peculiarly gratifying to the Marshal, who regards his visit to the United States, and the immense appreciation shown by the American people for the victor of the great battle of the Marne, as one of the most cherished experiences of his life.

President Wilson could not have attended a more characteristic ceremony than that in which, in accordance with time-honored custom, France receives her great soldiers into the company of her "immortals," of that body of savants whose work the threat of the enemy at the gates has never succeeded in interrupting.

The gathering at the Académie was representative and distinguished, including, besides the President of the United States and Mrs. Wilson, the President of the Republic.

Owing to the arrival of the King of Italy the same afternoon, it had been arranged that the speeches should not be lengthy.

According to custom, it was Marshal Joffre's duty to deliver a tribute to his predecessor at the Académie, M. Jules Claretie.

He then passed to the events of the last four years and spoke of the great faith and confidence that the French Army and French officers always felt, that justice would prevail, and would render them invincible.

Marshal Joffre then paid deep homage to martyred Belgium, whose sons arrested on the Yser the desperate and formidable rush of the enemy.

"What glory did not France achieve during those first three months, thanks to her heroic army," went on the Marshal with an eloquence to which the whole assembly responded. Their gratitude must go out to the chiefs who guided them with strong, invincible resolution during those most tragic hours, with faith unbroken and a glorious optimism in the issue."

Among those leaders was Marshal Foch, whose indomitable energy and brilliant military science had exercised a most happy influence wherever he commanded."

Marshal Joffre also praised the work

(Continued on page five, column two)

MR. HOOVER CORRECTS GERMAN STATEMENTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Mr. Herbert Hoover telegraphed from Paris yesterday that Marshal Foch's stipulation, when extending the armistice, for the use of the 2,500,000 tons of cargo space lying in German ports was not made, as the German account of the proceedings stated, on Mr. Hoover's behalf but on behalf of the Allies and under conditions named by them.

Reuter's agency understands that it is not proposed, as might be supposed from the German report, that the tonnage in question should be used solely "to supply Germany with foodstuffs," but that the tonnage concerned is to be pooled under allied control.

HEARINGS OPENED ON PACKERS BILL

United States House Committee
Hears Statement of Federal
Trade Commission on Need of
Rigid Control of the Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Hearings on a bill to provide storage and marketing facilities and to regulate commerce among the states in live stock, meats, and other products derived from live stock, commonly known as "the packers bill," introduced in Congress by Thetus W. Sims, began before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on Thursday. The bill provides for the acquisition by the United States, from time to time, of refrigerator and other cars for the transportation of stockyards and of real estate for the development and improvement of stockyards and other facilities, including packing houses, and provides for the operation for the United States of stockyards, storage and marketing facilities; the appointment of officials and employees. It makes the packing business exclusively a function of the United States, and permits all persons and corporations engaged in such business to operate only under license from the government.

Under the bill the United States is authorized to form corporations, and the sum of \$500,000,000 is to be taken from the Treasury and used as a revolving fund.

William B. Colver, president of the Federal Trade Commission, had the letter of President Wilson directing the investigation of the food problem in the United States, which measures the aim and scope of the investigation, read into the record. The investigation was not, Mr. Colver said, an investigation of the meat packers, but one regarding the cost of foodstuffs, which made the cost of living so high. Investigations had been made of the flour mills, and the result reported to Congress; the canned vegetable industry had been similarly investigated, and reported, and fish, especially canned fish and the salmon industry, had been investigated and the report was ready. In addition to the investigation of the flour mills, the Federal Trade Commission had looked into the selection and distribution of flour, its marketing, and the storage of wheat, in connection with the Department of Agriculture.

In regard to the packing industry, a summary was issued July 2, and Part II of the report will be issued within a few days. Mr. Colver said that in order to have a comprehensive and just knowledge of the meat question, the history and economic conditions had been studied, and he briefly sketched the background of the whole situation, describing not only the packing industry itself, but live stock, storage, stockyards and marketing of live stock and meats. The five large companies are described as dominating the position, not only with regard to meat and commodities re-

(Continued on page four, column one)

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S RETURN MARKED BY SPLENDID OVATIONS

British Commander-in-Chief and
Staff Drive to Royal Palace
Amidst Remarkable Demonstration by London Crowds

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and the commanding officers of five of the British armies recently engaged upon the western front were accorded a great popular reception in London today on their arrival in England for a short visit. The party landed at Dover, where, having inspected some regiments of guards, Field Marshal Haig and his party entered the waiting motor cars and drove through the packed, brilliantly decorated streets to the marine station on the Admiralty Pier, where a civic reception took place.

Those assembled to welcome the commander-in-chief included the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the recorder of Dover read a civic address, which was afterward presented to Sir Douglas Haig, who, in replying, said in part:

"We know your greetings are more than merely personal and spring from a profound realization of the historic greatness of the occasion and of all that it symbolizes for the future of our race. We know that from your welcome that you express feelings of gratitude and admiration which Great Britain entertains for the wonderful men, whose uncommon courage and endurance, through more than four years of struggle, have brought us at length by victory to peace."

"You have given us today a foretaste of the home-coming, which, I hope, very soon will be theirs."

"To us, returning in peace to this most English of all English towns, first, by immortal right, of ancient ports, guardian of the eastern gate of England, guardian of the narrow seas, the sight of the great cliffs of Dover and the great castle crowning them with the empire's flag, the world-wide emblem of freedom for which we have fought, floating over all, this most inspiring spectacle in itself repays us for all we have been privileged to do in discharge of our duty to our King and country."

As the train left for London, there was another great scene, which, however, proved but a faint foretaste of the welcome which the capital, with its greater resources, had in store.

Long before the arrival of the Dover train, Charing Cross—which had been converted into a veritable bower of laurel and holly and white heather, with little red lamps cunningly inserted in a magnificent arch of red-berried holly at the entrance to the platform—was one dense throng of people. On either side of the arrival platform, distinguished visitors and friends were ranged on tiers of seats, while every conceivable manner of vantage elsewhere in the station was occupied by a motley crowd of porters, naval and military officers, women, children, soldiers and sailors.

Those waiting on the platform included the Duke of Connaught, representing the King, the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for War, other members of the army council, the air council, and representatives of the Admiralty, while the Belgian, French, and Japanese military attaches were also present, together with General Biddle, the Maharajah of Bikaner and others.

Grenadier Guards composed the guard of honor, and as the train steamed in, the band struck up "The Conquering Hero" to the accompaniment of outbursts of cheers.

Almost before the train stopped, Sir Douglas Haig stepped on to the platform to be warmly greeted, first of all by the King's representative and the Prime Minister, and after a short interval walked with his party, amid a tornado of cheers, to where the carriages were drawn up, with bay horses, decked with red cockades.

Meanwhile the first signal of the Field Marshal's arrival to the waiting crowds outside was the appearance at 1 o'clock of a squadron of aeroplanes, which circled over Trafalgar Square in the clear blue sky, and then swept on to Buckingham Palace, where they hovered, awaiting the coming of the simple procession of carriages, conducted by mounted police.

All along the route, the crowds were 10 or 12 deep, while Trafalgar Square itself and the wide spaces outside the palace were literally packed with people, and the cheers which were raised within the station, rolled on through London in one continuous wave as the Commander-in-Chief and his generals drove through Trafalgar Square, Pall Mall, St. James Street, Piccadilly, Hyde Park Corner, and Constitution Hill, and so to the place where their sovereign waited to do them honor. It was a welcome such as any general might have been proud of, and Sir Douglas Haig, as he glanced from side to side and acknowledged the cheers by repeated salutes, was manifestly touched by its warmth.

Other generals also were enthusiastically cheered, but, with the British Army's characteristic modesty, they left it to their leader to acknowledge London's tribute to the commanders of its victorious troops. At the Palace, a party of wounded soldiers, with a small detachment of boy scouts and

DAILY INDEX FOR DECEMBER 20, 1918

Business and Finance.....	Page 9
Stock Market Quotations.....	9
South American Trade Prospects.....	9
Dividends Declared.....	9
Lower Prices Quoted for Steel.....	9
Government Wool Auctions.....	9
No More Ship Cancellations.....	9
Editorials.....	Page 16
The New United States.....	16
Italy and the Jugo-Slav.....	16
Wheat Crop Prospects.....	16
Housing in Canada.....	16
Hot Chestnuts in Paris.....	16
Notes and Comments.....	16
Education.....	Page 14
English Secondary Schools' Pay.....	14
Does Education Educate?.....	14
Khaki University of Canada.....	14
A Discussion of the S. A. T. C.	14
Education Notes.....	14
Fashions and the Household.....	Page 10
Handicraft for Women: Article.....	10
Dressmaking.....	10
The Real Value of Bargains.....	10
General News.....	Page 11
United States Senate Seeks Basis of.....	11
Reported Plan to Sink German Fleet.....	11
Sir Douglas Haig's Return Marked by.....	11
Splendid Ovations.....	11
Hearing on Facker Control Bill Opens.....	11
In Congress.....	11
Belgian Gratitude for British Help.....	11
Allied Obligations in Russia Declared.....	11
Large Sums for Housing Proposed.....	11
Belgian Answer to Dutch Explanation.....	11
Changes Made in Swiss Ministry.....	11
Concurrent Labor Congress Planned.....	11
Dr. Mann's Peace Views Questioned.....	11
Liberty and Its Obligations.....	11

Charles A. Piez Testifies in Reopened.....	4
Hog Island Inquiry.....	4
German Concern for East Prussia.....	4
Backs' Provinces in Reconstruction.....	4
Socialist on Trial Admits Urging Ref.....	4
endum on Selective Draft Act.....	4
Future of Small Nations Assured.....	4
Efforts of Germans to Control Press.....	4
Shown in Senate Inquiry.....	4
Low Rental of Boston Fish Pier.....	4
Criticized.....	4
Aviation During the War and After.....	4
Palestine Freed From Turkish Yoke.....	4
Germany's New Naval Status.....	4
Tribute to Work of Mr. Bonar Law.....	4
Action of Censor Stirs Protestants.....	4
Illustrations.....	4
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.....	2
The Black Cat.....	10
Fashion Design.....	10
College of William and Mary.....	15
Labor.....	15
Independent Labor Party to Organize.....	11
Labor and the Recruiting Issue.....	11
Michigan Labor Prospect Bright.....	11
Letters.....	Page 3
The President's Critics.....	3
(C. A. M.).....	3
Special Articles.....	3
United States and World Affairs.....	3
Down the Potomac Indian Summer.....	3
Old Signboards of Paris Streets.....	3
Sporting.....	Page 8
Boston-New York Trade a Big One.....	8
Full Schedules for Oregon A. C.	8
Washington Wins Football Title.....	8
The Home Forum.....	Page 15
"Many Mansions".....	15
The Citizen Visits a Play.....	15

sea scouts were lined up in the forecourt, and the popular ovation reached its culmination point as the carriages passed through the gates, the crowds finally breaking through the cordon of police and thronging in the wake of the procession.

The royal luncheon to Sir Douglas Haig and his companions was served in the state dining room at Buckingham Palace, but was of an informal character, the speeches and honors being postponed until the commander-in-chief's formal return with his troops. The King sat between General Plumer and Lady Haig at one side of a long table, while the Queen sat facing him with Sir Douglas Haig and the Prime Minister on either side, and the party numbered some 50 in all.

After luncheon, the King and Queen mixed freely with the guests in the blue drawing room, and finally, on leaving, Sir Douglas Haig and his generals received a fresh ovation from a vast crowd, which had remained outside the Palace throughout, indulging in frequent calls for the King and field marshal, to which, however, there was no response.

AIR MAIL SERVICE INQUIRY ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A demand that a congressional investigation into the aerial mail service should be immediately undertaken reached the United States Senate on Thursday. In a letter addressed to Senator Sherman of Illinois, B. B. Lipner, formerly superintendent of the aerial mail service, declared that the existing conditions and policy are such as to endanger the breakdown of the service and involve heavy and unnecessary expenditures.

The methods of Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, in connection with this branch of the service, were severely criticized, and intimations made to the effect that the organization is expensive and the personnel inefficient. The investigation is demanded on three more or less specific counts.

FIGURES GIVEN ON PARIS BOMBARDMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Figaro gives figures and facts regarding the bombardment of Paris during the war. Forty-five bombs were dropped on the capital in 1914, and 70 in 1915, of which 62 were dropped on March 20. The record for 1916 was 61 and for 1917 it was 14. In 1918 there were 396 bombs, causing 1211 victims.

The big guns fired 168 shells with 613 casualties. The arrangements which suffered most were the fifth, seventh, tenth, fifteenth, thirteenth and fourth. On March 23 "Big Bertha" fired 21 shells on Paris and on Jan. 30 the bombs dropped numbered 89, causing more than 200 casualties.

NEW COMMISSION MEMBER IS NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Joseph B. Eastman of Massachusetts has been chosen by President Wilson to succeed George W. Anderson as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Instructions to send in the nomination reached the White House by wireless. Mr. Anderson recently was appointed Federal Circuit Judge at Boston.

Mr. Eastman is a member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission. Although a Republican in politics, he was appointed by David I. Walsh, Democrat, former Governor of Massachusetts.

The nomination of Mr. Eastman was sent in when the Senate convened.

GENERAL ELECTRIC WORKERS STRIKE

SCHENECTADY, New York.—Organized workers of the General Electric Company's plant here walked out on Thursday. Their leaders estimated that approximately 15,000 of the 23,000 men and women employed in the plant were affected.

The walk-out was ordered by leaders of the Electrical Manufacturing Industry Labor Federation, a comparatively new organization whose membership comprises General Electric workers in Schenectady, Lynn and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Erie, Pennsylvania, and Fort Wayne, Indiana. It was a sympathetic walk-out occasioned by a strike of federation members at Erie.

Virtually all of the General Electric plants have been engaged for months on war contracts.

NEGRO COMMISSION TO GO TO VERSAILLES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The National Colored Congress for World Democracy, which closed its sessions here on Thursday under the auspices of the National Equal Rights League, elected 11 peace commissioners to go to Versailles and present a petition for "abolition of all undemocratic restrictions" against the race.

ALLIED PROTECTION ASKED BY ESTHONIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Estonian Prime Minister has telegraphed that the Estonian provisional government places the Estonian republic under the common protection of the Entente powers pending the Peace Conference decisions. The step is apparently due to the se-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from British official photograph from Central News Service

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

Commander-in-chief of the British forces in the West, who was entertained by King George on arriving with his staff from France, after being accorded a magnificent reception by London crowds.

rious character which the Russian Bolshevik invasion of the Baltic provinces is assuming.

Messages via Berlin report that the Bolsheviks have crossed the Dvina and are marching on to Libau, while Walk, an important railway junction in Livonia, is also threatened, and the movement is reported as seriously menacing the retirement of the German troops north of the threatened region.

Meanwhile representatives of the German Soldiers' Council at Kovno and Mr. Joffe, former Bolshevik representative in Berlin, are reported as preparing to negotiate regarding the Bolshevik advance.

SECURITY LEAGUE OFFICERS TESTIFY

Investigation Started Regarding Alleged Reflections on the Loyalty of Congress Members

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Investigation of the National Security League of New York with respect to its alleged reflections during the last campaign upon the loyalty of members of Congress, was begun on Thursday by a special committee of the House of Representatives, of which Ben Johnson of Kentucky is chairman.

Representative Johnson questioned Colonel Lydecker, president of the league, who, with other officers, had appeared for examination, as to whether the league had taken a partisan or political stand or interfered in any way with the election of any officials.

"The aim of the league since its organization, and its only aim," Colonel Lydecker said, "has been to win the war. I can say with all sincerity that there has never been any digression from this aim. The league has made every effort to keep entirely out of politics. Its hands are clean."

Colonel Lydecker said he had been in close touch with the league since its organization in November, 1914, to arouse the country to a realization of its unpreparedness. He said the committee would find the league's records complete in every respect.

As to salaries, he said, Dr. Robert M. McElroy, educational director, receives \$10,000 a year; Henry L. West, executive secretary, \$8400; E. L. Harvey, publicity director, \$4160; Miss Etta V. Layton, director of American Naturalization Bureau, \$2400; and P. D. Calhoun, \$2080.

Contributions of \$150,000 from the Carnegie Corporation and \$25,000 from John D. Rockefeller were received by the league, Colonel Lydecker testified.

DRY VICTORY BY LARGE MARGIN

from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—The official canvass of the vote cast on the Wyoming Prohibition Constitutional Amendment, Nov. 5, shows that the amendment was adopted by a vote of more than three to one. For the amendment there were cast 31,407 votes, and against it 10,204, the majority for the amendment being 21,203. For the adoption of the amendment, under the provision of which Wyoming will be "bone dry" after Jan. 1, 1920, 22,251 votes were necessary, the law requiring that a constitutional amendment shall receive a majority of all the votes cast in the election at which it is submitted, not merely a majority of the votes cast for and against it.

CONCURRENT LABOR CONGRESS PLANNED

British Committees Appoint Delegates for Working-Class Peace Conference—Demand the Removal of the Censorship

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress and the national executive of the Labor Party met yesterday to consider arrangements for the proposed international working-class conference to be held concurrently with the official peace congress. The two committees jointly agreed to take steps in conjunction with the Labor and Socialist parties of other countries to summon an international conference early in January.

The committees would have preferred the conference in Paris, but as this appeared to be impossible, it was decided to convene it in a neutral country, probably Switzerland.

It was resolved that the British delegation to the conference should be composed of 10 members, five representing the Trade Union Congress and five from the Labor Party and its affiliated organizations.

The Trade Union Congress parliamentary committee selected the following members: G. H. Stuart Bunting, J. H. Thomas, Will Thorne, A. Onions and C. A. Bowerman, with J. Sexton as substitute. Representatives of the Labor Party are C. T. Cramp, J. R. Clynes, J. Ramsay MacDonald, Arthur Henderson and Mrs. Philip Snowden, with Messrs. McQuirk, W. Tynon, Havelock Wilson and Ben Turner as substitutes. The delegation will be accompanied by a number of expert advisers, and several assistants.

At a joint meeting of the two national committees, the resolution was adopted and forwarded to the Prime Minister, expressing the opinion that, "in harmony with the declaration of President Wilson in the first of his 14 points, that the peace should consist of open covenants, openly arrived at in the public view," the government should immediately remove the press and cable censorship, and permit the dispatch and publication of messages dealing with the proceedings of both the official peace congress and the concurrent working-class conference, without any restriction, interference, or delay; and further remove at once the embargo placed upon the British press regarding the discussion of the peace terms, thereby placing the British people on the same footing as the people of the United States, who have already been assured that they will be kept fully informed of the processes of peace and providing a guarantee that the great nations as a whole can undertake to sustain.

F. L. Draper of the Canadian Trade Union Congress, who is attending the official peace congress as labor adviser to the Canadian Prime Minister, met the executive of the Labor Party on Wednesday and discussed the question of the Canadian representation at the international working-class conference.

BUSINESS MEN OFFER COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—American business has announced to the world, through the report made by the committee of foreign relations of the Chamber of Commerce, and adopted by that organization at its recent meeting, that we are ready to practice in international business, as well as in our domestic industrial life, the principles of democracy for which we have been fighting," said John J. Arnold, of the First National Bank of Chicago, who was a member of the sub-committee on "Fundamentals of foreign relations," which drafted the declarations, in discussing the report with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "And we want the weaker nations of the world to feel comfortable and safe in dealing with us on this basis," continued Mr. Arnold.

Upon the importance of following the course outlined in these declarations, Mr. Arnold said that the smaller and weaker nations of the world in the past have been subjected, in many instances, to a policy of exploitation on the part of the stronger powers of the world, and this committee believes, he said, that the days of exploitation are at an end.

CHURCHES' AID ASKED IN AMERICANIZATION

NEW YORK, New York.—Dr. P. P. Claxton of Washington, District of Columbia, Commissioner of Education, in a recent address here, appealed for the cooperation of the churches in the government's program for Americanizing the 8,000,000 foreigners in the United States who do not speak English. He maintained that the ignorance of these people is a menace to the free institutions of the country, and urged the "big brother" idea as a means of helping them. According to Dr. Claxton, the churches afford the best avenue of reaching these people and have an important duty to perform in aiding the democratization of the United States.

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BLACK SEA GREEKS PROPOSE REPUBLIC

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday).—A Constantinople message states that the Greek populations on the Black Sea littoral have formed a new league and are organizing committees to visit the European capitals to urge the establishment of a Greek republic of Pontus with Trebizond as its capital.

BRITISH WAR CABINET FULL MEETING HELD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet was held at 10 Downing Street on Wednesday morning, and was attended for the first time by General Botha, Prime Minister of the Union of South

Africa. Mr. Lloyd George presided, and among the statesmen present were Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Earl Curzon, Viscount Milner, Viscount Cave, Mr. G. N. Barnes, Walter Long, Winston Churchill, Earl Reading, J. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. E. S. Montagu, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Sir Satyendra Sinha, and Dr. Lloyd.

During part of the deliberations, Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord, were present. The preliminaries to the Peace Conference were under discussion. It is expected that the sittings of the Imperial War Cabinet will take place regularly during Christmas week.

LARGE SUMS FOR HOUSING PROPOSED

Australian Federal Government's Bill Provides for Advances for Establishing Homes on Land

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Thursday).—Senator Milner, Minister for Repatriation, on moving the second reading of the War Service Homes Bill in the Federal Senate, said that the housing problem was as acute in Australia as in other countries. A commissioner would be appointed for seven years to make advances for establishing homes, who would also be empowered to acquire land and build houses.

Applicants would be required to pay interest at 5 per cent. The maximum loan to an individual was £7000. Possibly the bill would involve an expenditure of £50,000,000, calculated on the erection of 100,000 homes. The bill was, in his opinion, the most liberal measure provided by any legislature.

The bill was well received and a second reading agreed to.

GREAT BRITISH AIR FLIGHTS TO INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Handley-Page biplane with six occupants and five other passengers on board, which is flying from London to India, has reached Pisa. The last halt was at Marseilles. The craft is behind scheduled time owing to weather conditions.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MARSEILLES, France (Wednesday).—The large British aeroplane from London landed here and, having taken on a fresh supply of petrol, started again on its flight to India. The arrival at Marseilles was a day late, according to scheduled time.

General Salmond at Calcutta

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—It is officially announced that Major-General Salmond, commander of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East, whose flight from Cairo to Delhi was announced in London on Dec. 13, has now reached Calcutta on the last stage of the flight, Delhi to Calcutta, the distance being about 750 miles. This brings the distance covered from the beginning to end of the flight at nearly 3950 miles.

DEUTSCHLAND AT CHERBOURG

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Five additional German submarines, including the Deutschland, arrived at Cherbourg on Tuesday evening from England and made their official entry into the arsenal dock at noon today. They were received by Vice-Admiral Rouyer, Maritime Prefect, and other naval authorities.

GERMAN MINE EXPLODES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The explosion of a German mine one month after the signing of the armistice has occurred at Guise. The mine had been laid under a bridge spanning the Oise, and at the set time exploded, killing 15 persons and wounding 25 others.

BELGIAN ANSWER TO DUTCH EXPLANATION

Refusal to Release Interned Belgians Without German Consent Declared Inconsistent in View of the Limburg Affair

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday).—A note has been issued by the Belgian Government on the subject of the passage of the German troops through Limburg, in which it is declared that the Dutch Government's reply to the Belgian official statement of Dec. 15 avoids the main issue.

The Dutch Government states that the letter of Nov. 12 to the Belgian Government was a reply to the note of Oct. 4 from the Belgian Minister, asking the Dutch Government to free the Belgians interned in Holland, mainly for the reason that it was impossible to provide them with food.

The Dutch Government then explained that it had not the right to free the Belgians until it had the consent of the other belligerent party. It was on that day that the Dutch Government, without previous consultation with the Allies, permitted the retreating German troops to pass through Limburg. The note further pointed out that the liberation of the interned allied subjects after the armistice was signed, and the allowing of free passage to the retreating German army, are two totally different things, not susceptible of comparison.

JUGO-SLAVS FORM FIRST MINISTRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday).—A Belgrade message states that the first ministry of the state of the Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs has been formed, and consists of a Premier, Vice-Premier and 16 departmental ministers. Mr. Nikola Pashitch is Premier, Dr. Korosec, president of the National Council of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Vice-Premier, while Dr. Trumbitch, president of the Jugo-Slav Committee, becomes Foreign Minister, Mr. Priboevic, Minister of the Interior, and General Easic, Minister of Defense.

All the party groups are represented in the government.

REPORTED BRUTALITY OF GERMAN SOVIET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday).—The Danish paper Koebenhavn publishes on the authority of an English officer in Copenhagen an account of an incident which occurred on Dec. 5 at the camp for war prisoners near Stralsund, and the truth of which, it states, is confirmed by three eye-witnesses.

"At 7 o'clock that evening," it writes, "a young American flying officer went

outside the barbed-wire entanglements for a moment, and although, in view of the fact that he was no longer actually a war prisoner in consequence of the signing of the armistice, the soldiers' council immediately ordered him to be shot for what it pronounced to be a crime.

"He was accordingly taken out and shot, and a young British officer was also wounded in the process. The Germans afterward refused to allow his comrades to remove him."

CHANGES MADE IN SWISS MINISTRY

Measure Prepared for Limiting the Present Unrestricted Powers of the Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday).—The Swiss Federal Council yesterday settled the distribution of federal departments for 1919. Dr. Calonder, the retiring president, retains his post as head of the Department of the Interior, and Dr. Ador, president-elect, that of head of the Political Department, while holders of other offices also remain unchanged.

The Federal Council has decided to submit the Chambers bill for the limitation of the government's present unrestricted powers, to such as may be necessary for the protection of the frontier, maintenance of order, and economic supervision with a view especially to assuring adequate revictualing of the country and the safeguarding of the national credit. The council will also submit important measures to the neutrality committee of the Federal Chambers.

DUPLICITY OF THE BULGARIANS SHOWN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece (Wednesday).—A Greek semi-official message from Sofia states that the Bulgarian press, especially the semi-official Bulgarian Echo, in response to its government's orders is publishing violent articles attacking Greece and Serbia, while it flatters the allied powers, especially Italy, although Italian soldiers captured by the Bulgarians were subjected to the same humiliations and tasks as were other allied prisoners. The Greek and Serbian press is drawing the Entente governments' attention to Bulgaria's duplicity.

DEPUTY GIVES INFORMATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Deputy Turmel, arrested last year in connection with the discovery of a quantity of Swiss banknotes in his locker at Palais Bourbon, has given information with respect to some important cases awaiting trial. Le Journal further states that it is rumored at the Palais de Justice that general investigations dealt with by the second and third courts-martial will be converted into one common case in the near future.



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DR. MANNIX'S PEACE VIEWS QUESTIONED

"Freedom of Seas" Address by Roman Catholic Archbishop Is Called "Disloyal" — Government Has "Matter in Hand"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—What action does the federal government intend to take in consequence of the recent disloyal and unpatriotic utterances of Archbishop Mannix? was the question put to Mr. W. A. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, by Mr. A. C. Palmer, in the House of Representatives. "I am not prepared to say at the present time what steps the government will take, but the matter is in hand," replied Mr. Watt.

The remarks referred to were made by Archbishop Mannix at an annual social of the (Roman) Catholic Young Men's Society, West Melbourne. Whether Mr. Palmer referred to the published portion of the address was not made clear, but the report which was published in the Melbourne Argus stated:

"Archbishop Mannix said that if a League of Nations were formed after the war he trusted that the huge armaments would be done away with, and that there would be freedom of the seas for all countries. If these conditions had obtained in the past there would have been no war. There had not been freedom of the seas, and legitimate expansion of trade had been prevented. He hoped President Wilson would stand to his word. At the Peace Conference he was afraid that President Wilson would not only experience difficulty with Germany and Austria, but would also have a struggle with the Allies as well. If Alsace-Lorraine were to be wrested from Germany, and restored to France, or made a neutral state, surely the Peace Conference should also consider the position of Ireland. What right had England to Ireland? The Germans conquered Alsace-Lorraine in 1870, but the Irish people never admitted that England had conquered Ireland. The people of Alsace-Lorraine had quietly submitted to German rule since 1870, but Ireland had never been subdued by England. He hoped, when the rights of small nations were considered, that Ireland would not be overlooked."

The following footnote was added to the report of the archbishop's speech by the editor of the Argus: "Allowance must be made for Dr. Mannix, since he evidently speaks under the influence of deep disappointment. Since the beginning of the war he has been cheered by the hope that Ireland would be separated from England by the might of a victorious Germany. That hope he can no longer entertain. Now, throwing off all disguise, and standing openly for the policy of the Sinn Féin rebels, he pleads that the Peace Conference, when it sits, shall separate Ireland from the United Kingdom. He would have the victors victimized, and an independent and hostile state set up almost within cannon shot of England. 'What right has England to Ireland?' he asks. He might also ask what right has England to Scotland and Wales. The answer is that England has no more right to Ireland than Scotland, Wales, and Ireland have to England. But the United Kingdom has a right to the loyalty of Ireland, and all Irishmen concede that right, except the fanatical rebels who have thrown over Home Rule, and, like Dr. Mannix, seek complete independence. Ireland was a part of the United Kingdom long before the United States were united as the result of a fierce war. Why does he not ask the Peace Conference to reopen that question? It would be quite as appropriate. For gross misstatement, it would be hard to match the assertion that Alsace and Lorraine had quietly submitted to German rule since 1870. Alsace and Lorraine were wrested from France by force of arms, and the people have submitted to nothing but force ever since. The conqueror of 1870 is now facing inevitable defeat, and the Rhine provinces will be restored to France, whose troops have met with frantic welcomes from the inhabitants. The Irish people have been granted the right to settle the basis of Home Rule among themselves, and they have failed. By what magic could the Peace Conference solve the difficulties between the North and South of Ireland, which the people themselves cannot settle? Dr. Mannix formerly said that the war was a 'sordid trade-war' and 'nothing else.' He now says that the war was due to the fact that freedom of the seas and expansion of trade had not been granted. The charge, though veiled, is of course directed against Great Britain, the greatest free-trade nation on earth, and the master of the largest fleet. Under the aegis and protection of that fleet, the most absolute freedom of the seas has been maintained for Germany and all other countries. Had Germany prevailed, Dr. Mannix's appeal might have been heard. He has done all in his power to prevent the success of the Allies, and has, thereby, forfeited all right to even a citizen's voice in respect to the terms of peace."

Archbishop Mannix has answered criticisms of his speech. On a hundred platforms he had pointed out that the Australians had gone to fight for the little nations, and the defense of the empire, but not for more trade. The Australians had not entered the war to see Europe "carved among the Allies."

The enemy was bound to give everything to which the Allies were justly entitled, said the archbishop, but one inch beyond that he hoped it would never go. If England entered the Peace Conference without doing justice to Ireland its reputation would be

damaged, and it would be an object of scorn to the whole world.

The Argus had not answered him when he contrasted the position of Alsace-Lorraine and Ireland. In both cases it was the rule of might over right. No doubt German rule in Alsace-Lorraine was resented, but since 1870 there had been no rebellion there. In Ireland there had been numbers of rebellions and Ireland would never accept the domination of English rule.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 512)

The President's Critics

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It is being suggested in certain quarters that possibly there has recently been too much unrestrained criticism, not to say abuse, of President Wilson. And it so happens that these suggestions are contemporaneous with a well-defined suspicion among the critics that they themselves have been acting very foolishly. At the time of the President's last appearance before Congress, that body, or at least a great part of it, indulged in a pronounced case of bad manners which hurt themselves more than the President, and there are certain indications that Congress has since then heard from the country.

There are also indications that Congress is beginning to wonder whether the President was not taking a little revenge in his very serious assurance of the law-making body that he had reached no fixed conclusions on the railroad problem, and therefore turned to the Congress for advice. As much as to say, "While I am in Europe transacting some business of transcendent importance which properly pertains to the Executive, I will leave with you a most urgent and important question for your solution, which should keep you fully occupied until I return." Certainly, it cannot be said in this instance that the President was usurping any functions of Congress, and yet there are indications that Congress would like to claim that the President went off and abandoned it with this great question unsolved, except that a complaint would be in conflict with their contention that the President undertakes to usurp their prerogatives. But we may be sure that when he returns the President will have his own ideas on the railroad question which will be duly communicated to Congress and the country.

This recent criticism of the President is marked by that same unfairness that has characterized so much of the previous criticism. When the President said in a speech after the Lusitania sinking, "There is such a thing as being too proud to fight," his critics, with characteristic unfairness, quoted him as saying, "We are too proud to fight," which is an entirely different sentiment. The President's phrase hinted a lofty spiritual truth, and at the same time was aimed at arresting public feeling until it could be resolved into reasoned thought and deliberate action. It has doubtless never occurred to the critics that the President's phrase might convey the idea that he is too proud to descend to their level and engage in ill-natured carping and disingenuous criticism. But when it comes to a fight worth while, to a fight such as Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior" loved and sought, there never was a braver, keener fighter than the President. If anyone has any real doubts about it, let them ask the shade of Victoriano Huerta or William Hohenzollern if Woodrow Wilson is too proud to fight. It is dubious, true, that President Wilson has lately held himself somewhat aloof from Congress and other constituted advisers, and in the case of the Senate there may be some basis for contending that the dignity of this body has been offended by the President's omission to consult more freely with senators on the problems of the Peace Conference. It might also be a fair criticism, without however admitting the truth of it, that the President has assumed a somewhat autocratic attitude and has somewhat disregarded the constitutional inference that the Senate should be consulted by the Executive before the country is too definitely committed to international obligations and relationships. On the other hand, the country has not failed to observe the totally unfair and disingenuous methods of the critics of the President in their efforts to embarrass him, their foolish and empty objections to his attendance on the Peace Conference in Paris, and the ulterior motives that are so plainly in evidence. The people understand and admire the President, partisan critics to the contrary notwithstanding, and recognize in him a loftiness of purpose that they love to think represents the real spirit of America. They take pride in the fact that the United States will be represented at the Peace Council by a high intelligence, as well as a high morality, that will hold its own with the greatest statesmen of Europe, and will help to write into the final treaty the spirit of moderation and justice, of democracy and liberty. And they also question whether, in view of the recent performance of Congress, the President should not be pardoned for not paying too much deference to a Congress the majority of which sought to control or embarrass rather than counsel and aid him.

(Signed) C. A. M. Ashland, Kentucky, Dec. 10, 1918.

EXHIBITION TRAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Montreal Chamber de Commerce has unanimously adopted a resolution recommending to the Dominion Government the project of exhibition trains as an efficacious means of bringing Canadian products before the people of France.

DOWN THE POTOMAC IN INDIAN SUMMER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For an Indian summer adventure Washingtonians may journey to Baltimore by boat, by way of the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. To be sure, one may make the trip in an hour by the interurban, while the water journey takes from late Saturday afternoon until early Monday morning, but in Indian summer, why not? Being in the mood for adventure, this Indian summer in Virginia and its neighboring states, seemed to be, more than elsewhere, hazier and lazier, and to exhale more of the essence of summer about to take its leave. It brooded over the red-brown earth, over trees that are not yet leafless, and over the calm river waters. Men loitered over the "redding up" jobs of autumn, carrying cabbages, turnips, apples and other fruits of the fields to winter shelter. Boys lingered among the trees seeking late nuts. Women pottered about their backyards and forgot to scold the children, puppies and kittens playing lazily in forbidden purlieus.

Even in the South and in Indian summer, boats do leave their docks sooner or later and ours, not long after the scheduled hour, was released amid the usual shrieking and straining and made its way out into the tawny river. The orderliness of Potomac Park receded; even the tall, gray shaft of the monument grew dim; and the white stones of the Lincoln Memorial were lost in the haze.

Alexandria was the first stop. The dusk deepened while we waited and looked in vain for the outlines of "George Washington's church" or any of the other historic landmarks. It is new and noisy along the docks. Our shabby boat put off into the dark, leaving the rising lights of Alexandria behind. It was soft and warm on the river and after a time a bit of a moon and the stars lent a little light. We guessed where Mt. Vernon was; we could not see it. After a brief dinner we returned to the deck to listen to the plash and gurgle of the water, to pick out a light here and there on the shore. We passed Marshall Hall, once a fine estate, later a resort; Quantico, the great camp for the training of United States Marines; Indian Head, where are the ordnance proving grounds; great steel works bringing into the sluggishness of the region reminders of urgent demands elsewhere. Now and then the boat stopped to take off and put on freight to the accompaniment of shouting and shouting. Passengers, too, came and went. Long after we were in our stateroom berths stows were made, now on the Virginia side of the river, now on the Maryland side.

We were up with the coming of daylight. The river had broadened until it was like a calm lake. The young Sabbath day was silent, with a grayness that took on a little color as the mild sun came up. One could not find the banks of the river, for other rivers and creeks had joined the Potomac and the turnings were deceptive.

Our boat turned into one of the openings. We passed coves so close that we longed to explore them, but the boat kept on its way to wharf and a warehouse. This was a part of some importance, evidently, for the captain told us that we would have time for a turn on shore. Up a hill we hurried in search of apples. At a bend in the road a persimmon tree drooped its branches so that an ambitious leap brought some of the shriveled fruit within reach. Just as we spied an orchard the boat blew a hoarse whistle and we turned and ran back to the wharf to be sure we wouldn't be left behind. Needless our haste; for some time our dingy steamer dallied while persons came and went and conversations were prolonged.

Finally we were again on our way over the spread of smooth waters, wandering among peaceful lands, mysterious banks, here enveloped in opalescent haze and there revealed by a blend of browns and reds and violet, punctuated by a white house or with somber trees whose green changed not with the seasons. The rivers and creeks which descended from Maryland and Virginia blended with the broadened Potomac without a ripple. Slow birds took flight, adding to the last touch needed to suggest a Japanese print.

While the Indian summer haze was still pervasive, the sun was tinging it with soft gold. A turn of the boat brought us facing a house of little pretension, but perfect in its outlines and setting. It was of mellowed brick with a gambrel roof and a huge outside chimney at either end. The land descended to the water in natural terraces. When the captain told us that we would be at this landing for at least half an hour, we decided to have a nearer view of the old house. A bystander attempted to discourage us. "It's cut off by a creek, and it's four miles around," he said. We were not to be daunted. In any case, we would find our way.

We passed through the street of the hamlet, pausing only to buy those longed-for apples, just the thing, to munch along a country lane. The atmosphere became more golden. Corn shocks lay thick in a field on our right; great trees on our left wore festoons of vines. We were triumphant when we found a short cut across the fields that would bring us to the old house, quickly. As we stood beneath the stately trees and gazed at the remains of old gardens,

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a woman came out and approached us. We apologized for intruding, giving it as our excuse that the beauty of the old place had lured us.

"Why, I did not know that anyone thought this house beautiful," she said. She was a spare little woman, rather eager and giving one the impression that she knew she had missed a great many things and yet would not have had it otherwise. She had lived there all her life and her father had brought her mother there a bride, as his father had brought his bride.

"This house is not much more than 100 years old, but it was built on the foundations of the old one which was destroyed again, and our boat was growing heavy with its cargo of canned goods, oysters, horses, mules, calves, chickens and hunting dogs and the miscellaneous cargo taken on at various ports. Many of the passengers got on at one landing and off at another, and there was a liberal exchange of greetings and neighborhood gossip. Rowboats went about their business of carrying their owners to church or for Sunday visits.

"How far is the nearest railroad station?" we asked a group of natives. Opinions differed. "There ain't no railroad," said a thin lad. "Yes, there is, too," said a woman with pale hair. "I was to it once." "Where?" demanded the boy. "Way over by Goose Neck."

"I've been to Goose Neck and I never saw no railroad," he persisted. "Well, it's beyond," she asserted vaguely. Questioning brought forth the information that Goose Neck might be 50 miles away, although a girl who had an aunt living five miles from there thought that it was 60. All agreed that it was better to go everywhere by boat whenever at boat.

We settled back comfortably in the hazy sunshine—yes, it was better to go by boat. Dusk came on and when the thick, soft darkness was over everything, we turned in. When we awoke we were at the noisy water front of Baltimore. "You should take the trip in May," said the captain. Doubtless, but also one should take it in Indian summer.

POSTAL INSTITUTE IN VICTORIA IS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In the presence of General Paul, leader of the visiting French Mission, Mr. Wise, Assistant Minister for Defense, and Mr. Orchard, Minister for Recruiting, the new Postal Institute in Victoria was opened by Mr. W. Webster, the Postmaster-General. The new institute is intended to promote the social, physical and intellectual well-being of the officers and employees of the postal service and to keep them in touch with postal practice and development throughout the world.

Education in every grade will be provided without cost, yet the Minister states that the amount involved in inaugurating, furnishing, equipping and providing tutorial assistance for the year is the lowest that has ever been incurred, so far as he knows, by any similar institute, certainly by any in Australia. The only charge to members is the annual fee, a maximum amount of 10 shillings a year.

In the past, said Mr. Webster, the department had been careful in selecting the boys who were to form the postal staff, but it had done very little to guide them after they had joined the service. In future a boy would be taken by the hand, guided from grade to grade, and assisted to rise to the apex of his possibilities, while the service would get the best that was in him. The cost of the institute would be just over £2000, and he maintained that it was the soundest investment that any nation could make.

The new institute is excellently equipped with various recreative attractions in addition to the study classes arranged.

VICTORIA SCHOOL FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Victoria's State School children have raised \$250,000 for their War Relief fund, and since February the school centers have sold \$160,000 worth of war savings certificates, an excellent record for eight months. In addition, the schools have contributed generously toward the comfort of the returned soldiers, the value of the foodstuffs contributed being £1530 in one month.

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THE UNITED STATES AND WORLD AFFAIRS

Former President of American Bar Association Discusses the National Constitution and Its Present Day Application

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—George Sutherland of Utah, former United States Senator, and also a former president of the American Bar Association, who is delivering a course of lectures in this city on "Constitutional Power and World Affairs," recently discussed the Constitution of the United States and its present day application with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The generally accepted rule of construction applicable to the national Constitution," said Mr. Sutherland, "is that the general government may exercise no power unless it be affirmatively granted by the Constitution or naturally and necessarily implied from the words of the Constitution. This rule, in my judgment, is entirely correct when applied to the domestic powers, but is not sufficiently broad when applied to the extra-territorial powers."

"When the Union was formed, the colonies owed common allegiance to Great Britain, and none of them exercised any external power. Their powers were purely local and internal. After the formation of the Union the states continued to exercise this local power, but none of them possessed or exercised severally any of the powers of external sovereignty. These latter powers were exercised by the agency which for the time being represented the nation. Thus the great powers of war, such as treaty-making power and the power to acquire territory, for example, were exercised by the Congress of the confederation. When the Constitution was adopted, therefore, these powers could not have been delegated by the states or the people of the several states to the national government since they were not possessed by the states or the people thereof severally, and they could not delegate something they did not possess."

"By the Constitution these powers, whenever enumerated, were simply affirmed to the general government, while in the case of the domestic powers, those which were conferred upon the national government were carved from the mass of state powers, with the effect that such powers were distributed to the general government by enumeration, leaving the residue not enumerated to the several states. It will be seen that the effect of denying to the general government power in any internal matter are altogether different. The denial to the general government in the first class automatically devolves the power upon the states, but the denial of any particular power of the latter class denies its exercise by governmental authority altogether, since the states are incompetent to exercise powers beyond their territorial boundaries."

"It is impossible to conclude that the framers of the Constitution intended to leave the government without authority to exercise any power necessary or useful to the public good, and inasmuch as the Constitution was intended to be perpetual, and the framers, 140 years ago, could not be expected to foresee all the contingencies of the future and therefore provide for them in expressed terms, the only rational rule of construction, so far as the external powers are concerned, is that the general government possesses every such power unless it be prohibited. In other words, in the case of the domestic powers which are distributed between the national government and the states, the general government possesses only such power as is affirmatively granted or necessarily implied; while in the case of the external powers, this government possesses all necessary and proper power unless it be prohibited."

"The necessity of this rule of construction of the federal Constitution has not been very great in the past, but with the new and enlarged world responsibilities which the United States has already assumed, and will be obliged to assume, as a result of the war, it may very easily become vital. It would be embarrassing and might be greatly injurious if the national government should be called upon to do something of great concern to the people of this country as a result of these new world relations and should be unable to do it because of any lack of constitutional power resulting from some narrow rule of constitutional construction."

Replying to a query concerning the present-day significance of the Monroe doctrine Mr. Sutherland said: "The Monroe doctrine is a very vital part of the policy of public defense of the United States, since the conquest of

any of the small republics on this continent by a European power might result in giving this country a neighbor who would menace its peace. That doctrine was never more vital than it is today. It is important not to be misled by what appears at present to be the complete absence of autocracy in Europe, for it is impossible to be sure that that condition of affairs will continue. Whether it does or not, however, it is still important that the American republics should not be subjected to European conquest even if the conqueror should be a democracy.

"The history of this country proves that ambition for territorial expansion is not dependent upon the form of government. A militant, land-hungry, imperious European democracy might be as dangerous a neighbor as a monarchy. I think the United States peace delegates should therefore take advantage of this opportunity to secure formal recognition and approval of the Monroe doctrine as one of the terms of the Peace Convention soon to be formulated."

UNIVERSITIES AND ANGLO-SAXON IDEALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—An address was recently delivered by Dr. John Cunliffe, who is director of the London Branch of the American Universities Union, at Bedford College, on the subject of the beginnings and development of American universities.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher (Minister of Education), who presided, said Professor Cunliffe held a chair of English in Columbia University, New York City, and was also a director of the School of Journalism in that university. Every one must realize the great importance of drawing as closely as they could the ties which bound them to the great republic across the Atlantic. If the dream of a League of Nations were to be realized, it could only be through the common and continuing amity, the concord of ambitions, sentiments, and ideals between the British Empire, on the one hand, and the United States of America, on the other. There was no way in which that common union could be more powerfully promoted than by the intercourse of teachers and students belonging to both nations. He had been considering with an American friend how it might be made possible for English students from our universities to share some of the privileges which students of the American universities enjoyed. There were many departments of university study in America, more particularly in the field of economics, political science, philosophy, and law, which were not to be found in English universities; and if English students would go to American universities, they would be able to form true views as to American institutions, American character, and American people.

Dr. Cunliffe said the beginnings of American university life went back, without a shadow of doubt, to the University of Cambridge, which counted some 40 or 50 graduates among the little band of settlers who, nearly 300 years ago, took possession of the fringe of coast about Massachusetts Bay. The great American Republic had, he said, been saved from the commonplaces and friction which religious controversies in connection with education so often aroused in less favored lands. Undenominationalism was a fundamental of public education, and any attempt to encroach upon the liberty thus gained was keenly resented by public opinion. The history of the American universities during the last 30 years had been one of continuous and exceedingly rapid development, especially in the direction of scientific and professional education. It might be asked why American students, with these opportunities at their own doors, should wish to come to English universities, where the organization of graduate teaching was less advanced. Well, there were reasons, and very good reasons. His chief desire was, and his chief occupation during the last few months as director of the London branch of the American Universities Union had been to facilitate the interflow of students and professors between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations.

CONTROL BOARD BUSY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England—The Central Control Board has in the past nine months issued orders closing for the remainder of the licensing year 11 licensed premises for the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor. This brings the number of houses which the board has found it necessary to deal with in this manner, in order effectively to control the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in different areas in Great Britain, to 178—92 in England and 86 in Scotland.

LIBERTY AND ITS OBLIGATIONS

President of Princeton University Says Only Free Man Is One Who Is Self-Governed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Discussing the rights and obligations of liberty, John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, in a recent speech, said:

"We face the present times with a sobered mind, deeply grateful for the peace which victory promises, and yet sobered by the thought of the serious responsibilities which the new liberty of the world brings in its train. Our rights are indeed secure, and I believe secure for generations to come. I wish that our sense of responsibility might be as secure, as vivid, as completely guaranteed for all of the citizens of our country. Today I would emphasize the obligations of liberty rather than its rights. And in the discussion of this thought there are two axiomatic propositions to which I would particularly draw your attention. The first is that there is no true freedom without a sense of responsibility, and the second is that there can be no sense of responsibility as long as one holds a self-centered philosophy of life. The obverse side of every right we claim as our own is an obligation to accord a corresponding right to another. The egoistic point of view insists that a man has a right to do what he pleases; but what he pleases must be tempered by the consideration of the rights of others."

"Liberty cannot be separated from a recognition of duty which has as its basis a reverence for law. Freedom which knows no control and recognizes no law is license, and license is anarchy. When the red flag is carried upon our streets it is a protest against law and therefore a menace to our free institutions."

"Through superficial thinking or through emotional frenzy there are many people who think that where there is restraint of any kind whatsoever there can be no liberty. It would be well for us to recognize the truth that the idea of law is an essential element in the concept of liberty. Which is free, the ship without rudder and without pilot, or the one with the directing and commanding intelligence at the helm sailing by chart, by compass and the constant stars? Which is free, the man whose course is directed by chance and accident and the suggestions of fugitive thoughts, of brute force and animal passion, or the man whose self-control is constantly moving toward the realization of a consecrated purpose in the service of mankind?"

"Those who come to us from foreign shores must learn the first lesson of American citizenship, namely, that in all matters of personal conduct there is an exact ratio which must be preserved between outer restraint and inner control, that as the outer restraint is lessened the inner control must be increased. Where the external control ceases the internal must begin. The law that is supreme in every man's life is the law which he himself legislates. The only free man in this world is the one who is self-governed."

AID FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Six hundred local committees have already been formed throughout Australia to assist returned soldiers. They are dealing with applications for employment, vocational training, and other benefits. An additional 300 organizations will probably be required. Citizens of the various districts are subscribing freely for the benefit of any returned men in the district who may need supplementary assistance.

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THE PORTER CHEMICAL COMPANY
HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND

HEARINGS OPENED ON PACKERS BILL

(Continued from page one)

lated to meat, but also substitutes for meat, such as breakfast foods.

In the synopsis of the Federal Trade Commission's report, Part II, on the meat-packing industry, it is set forth that there have been three well-defined stages of development, and that one has so readily passed into the other that there has been practically no time since 1885 when the packers were not combined in some way. This statement is made:

"Detection of the combination through analysis of the evidence has been made more difficult because in the harmonious relations maintained by the Big Five as a whole, rivalries among them for the protection of established place in the industry at times simulate the forms of competition. But this rivalry within the combination never becomes competition in truth, for it is never permitted to defeat the common aims and interests of the group."

The principal conclusions drawn from the mass of evidence relating to combinations among the packers are:

"1. That Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Inc., and the Cudahy Packing Company are in an agreement for the division of live stock purchases throughout the United States according to certain fixed percentages.

"2. That this national live stock division is reinforced by local agreements among the members of the general combination operating at each of the principal markets, as at Denver, where Armour and Swift divide their live stock fifty-fifty."

"3. That these national and local live stock purchase agreements constitute a restraint of interstate commerce in live animals and in the sale of meat and other animal products, stifling competition among the five companies, substantially controlling the prices to be paid live stock producers and the prices to be charged consumers of meat and other animal products, and giving the members of the combination unfair and illegal advantages over actual and potential competitors."

"4. That the five companies exchange confidential information which is not made available to their competitors and employ jointly paid agents to secure information which is used to control and manipulate live-stock markets."

"5. That the five companies act collusively, through their buyers, in the purchase of live stock."

"6. That Swift & Company, Armour & Company, Morris & Company and Wilson & Company, Inc., through their subsidiary and controlled companies in South America combined with certain other companies to restrict and control shipments of beef and other meats from South America to the United States and other countries."

"7. That the five companies act collusively in the sale of fresh meat."

"8. That there is a joint contribution to funds expended under the secret control to influence public opinion and governmental action, and thus to maintain the power of their combination."

"9. That the agreements, understandings and pools hereinbefore recited are reinforced by the community of interest among the five companies above named through joint ownership, either corporate or individual, of various enterprises. Two or more of the five interests thus have joint ownership or representation in 108 concerns, as far as ascertained to July 1, 1918."

In a summary of its conclusions regarding collusive live-stock buying, the commission says it finds:

"That the big packers together control the live-stock markets."

"That such competition as appears to exist is limited, and not real."

"That they together fix live-stock prices."

Control to Continue

Chicago Packer Says Reports Will Be Made Direct to Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The disbanding of the organization of the United States Food Administration throughout the country, noted in dispatches in the press, has stirred some interest here as to what was to be the disposition of the profit regulations of the American meat packers under the meat division of the United States Food Administration. Arthur Meeker, vice-president of Armour & Co., when asked as to his understanding of the situation, by this bureau, on Thursday, said:

"Our understanding of the Food Administration is that the administration is existent to the end of the war, the signing of peace. We have no advice from the Food Administration to the contrary. We hear that the Chicago office will be closed, and we thereafter will do business direct with the office in Washington."

Mr. Meeker added that there was to

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be a conference in Washington on Friday to consider the meat supply for Europe. He said that the outlook was that more meat foods would be needed abroad in the next six months than had been required the past half year. In Southeastern Europe there was a great shortage of meat foods, he said.

Cudahy Profits Larger

Analysis Shows Increase When Reserves Are Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Since the issuance of the annual report of the Cudahy Packing Company, the first of the "Big Five" American meat packers to report on the initial year of federal packing-house regulation, the impression appears to have been received in some quarters that this concern had made less profit during the last 12 months than in the previous year, namely than in 1917. This is a misunderstanding of the situation, for the Cudahy company received more profits from the public in 1918 than it did the year before. The reason the profits look smaller on the balance sheet is that the company set aside more money out of profits to meet the government's taxes.

The company also made a larger percentage of profit on the net worth of the business in 1918 than in 1917. Figured on the common stock, the percentage of profit it made, counting as "profit" the amount of earnings made from business with the public, not simply the amount left after provision for federal profit taxes was deducted, was quite handsome. Calculated in still another way, namely on the amount of common stock after the last three years, amounting to over \$4,500,000, are deducted, the rate of profit was considerably higher still.

The factor which lends itself to misunderstanding of packers' profits from the public in this statement of the Cudahy Packing Company, as well as in the Swift and Cudahy statements last year, is the reserve the company has set aside, which is termed this year reserve for federal income and war profits, taxes and contingencies. To make this plain, the Cudahy company, in 1917, set aside a reserve of \$1,090,000, and stated its net profit for the year to be \$4,430,529.58. For 1918, the company set aside a reserve of \$2,785,412.48, and stated its net profit to be \$3,376,808.58.

On the face of this, it looks as if the company had less money in 1918 than in 1917. But the reserves were created out of profits. The total amount of profit, therefore, taken by the company from the public, amounts to the "net profit" it states, plus the reserve. In 1917, this amounted to \$5,520,529.58. In 1918, it was \$6,162,221.06. So, instead of being smaller in 1918, packers' profits of this company, the smallest of the "Big Five," were larger than in 1917.

E. A. Cudahy, president of the company, in a statement issued to stockholders on Nov. 11 last, said: "The company's gross earnings this year have again been very satisfactory, being, so far as can now be determined, substantially the same as last year's."

In his annual statement to shareholders, made public on Monday of this week, President Cudahy further said: "By referring to the figures shown in our annual financial statement, it will be observed that if total reserves for income and war revenue taxes be added to our net profits as shown, we still have made less than 2.15 cents out of each dollar we have taken in." Incidentally, the company's sales increased 50 per cent last year.

If packers, in making provision for these federal taxes on their balance sheet, would make some such statement as this: "Net profits for year, after deducting so much for federal taxes amounted to so much," their annual reports would be much clearer to the general public and less likely to be misinterpreted to the effect that the total amount of profit the com-

panies received from the public was much smaller than actually it was.

While it may be said that a packing company has a legitimate interest in its stockholders, and has the right to prepare a statement with them directly in view, as to the income they are to receive after all obligations for the year are met, still, it is pointed out here by students of the industry, the public also has its natural interest in the total amount of profit made from the packers' dealings with it. The public interest was the more pronounced this last year, since the federal packer profit regulation consisted of a limitation on total packer profits received from the public—not on packer profits going to stockholders after government war taxes were paid. Therefore, if not intentionally, such annual reports as this, for the general reader un-informed in accounting practice, have been actually uninformative as to what Mr. Cudahy calls "gross profits" and sometimes really misleading.

The 1918 reserve of some \$2,700,000 mentioned above, it might be added, is an estimate, and it is possible that the taxes and other expenses may fall below that figure, as they have done in certain past similar instances in the industry. The balance sheet, it has been remarked by students of the industry, has not been checked by the Federal Trade Commission.

FINAL SESSIONS OF JEWISH CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The final sessions of the American Jewish Congress were held in this city on Wednesday. Prior to the formal dissolution of the organization "pilgrimage" was made from Lu Lu Temple, where the meetings have been held, to Independence Hall. The procession of 400 delegates made its way through the streets in silence to the hall, preceded by the United States flag and the flag of Zion, but without band or other music. At the hall the delegates were greeted by E. J. Cattell, city statistician, who represented the mayor. A Zionist flag waved from the second story window of the building.

Committees presented reports to the congress bearing on the condition of the Jews in Poland, Russia, Galicia and the Ukraine. It is the purpose of the organization to have the rights of these people protected at the Peace Conference. Seven delegates elected by the congress are to be in attendance at that conference.

DYE TRADE CONTROL IN UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The American Dye Institute and the American Dyestuffs Manufacturers Association, which have voted to amalgamate in order to build up a stronger means of fighting any attempt on the part of Germany to regain control of the dye industry in this country, or to disable it by her exportations, are holding a series of meetings to perfect the organization.

The institute is in favor of open prices and has been campaigning along those lines. The manufacturers have been considering asking legislation to protect the industry either in the form of a licensing system, similar to that in England, or in the form of a high protective tariff. Members of both bodies think that the new organization will become a power as a trade association.

WEEK'S NOTICE TO BE GIVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WATERTOWN, Massachusetts—Brig-Gen. Tracy T. Dickson, commandant at the United States Government arsenal here, has been ordered by the War Department to give a full week's notice to all employees who are to be released because of cancellation of orders. It is contemplated that about 4000 men will be discharged in small groups within a short time.

GERMAN CONCERN FOR EAST PRUSSIA

Polish Government's Reported Plan to Absorb Eastern Provinces Denounced in Press—Former Governor in Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

—The German press is greatly occupied with developments in Poland and particularly with the Polish Government's reported decision to include the eastern provinces of Prussia in the area which is to elect a Polish constituent national assembly.

The Berlin papers maintain that this constitutes a breach of international law, and pronounce it an attempt to annex purely German areas, such as Danzig.

In Danzig itself a procession of several thousands of residents marched on Tuesday to the headquarters of the president, Herr von Jagow, to protest against Danzig's proposed incorporation in the State of Poland and declared that Danzig was West Prussia, and must remain German.

Von Jagow declared that he would do everything possible to insure the people's wishes, and it was decided to send a wireless message to President Wilson protesting against the Polish claim to Danzig.

Meanwhile a Berlin message states that General von Beseler, former Governor of Poland, has arrived in Berlin from Warsaw where he received on Sunday a second communication regarding the rupture of diplomatic relations and requesting him to leave Warsaw within 12 hours.

War Minister Resigns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)

—The Tägliche Rundschau writes that the return of the Prussian Guard to Berlin has produced what it pronounces a pleasant change in the capital's external aspect. Officers and soldiers, it writes, can now go about unmolested wearing their badges of rank, while the abuse of militarism is somewhat silenced.

Meanwhile, the Kölnische Volkszeitung comments sarcastically upon the fact that "Comrade Metternich, otherwise Count Hermann Wolf Metternich, a young member of the well-known noble family, has been unanimously elected head of the people's marine division in Berlin."

At yesterday's session of the Imperial Congress of German Soviets, the people's commissioner, Herr Landsberg, announced that General Scheuch, the War Minister, had resigned. The congress in question is apparently spending its time discussing mistakes of the executive council and of the people's commissioners, and no business has been transacted as yet.

Federal Cabinet's Position

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—Information has reached here from Zurich to the effect that the Ebert Government will shortly resign, owing to an event at Wednesday's sitting of the Congress of Workers' and Soldiers' Councils.

Germans in Constantinople

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A message from Berlin states that a party of 625 officers and soldiers and 34 nurses have arrived in Berlin from Constantinople, after nearly one month's journey. They bore witness to the correct behavior of the allied troops in Turkey and report that the German school was reopened after the autumn holidays.

The question of the position of the German colony in Constantinople still

awaited settlement when the party left. German troops from Asia Minor numbering some 100,000 men are at Haidar Pasha, whence they are being transported.

No Repudiation of Loans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Berlin Finance Ministry has issued a statement declaring all reports regarding the possible repudiation of war loans by the German Government as entirely unfounded, and stating that no one in government circles dreams of such a measure.

Finnish Regent in Denmark

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—General Mannerheim, the new regent of Finland, paid a short visit to Copenhagen on his way home. He refused to be interviewed on political matters, but thanked Denmark heartily for her friendship and help.

DUMMY WHOLESALE RICE COMPANIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Profiteering for which the "ultimate consumer" did not have to pay has been uncovered in the rice milling industry of Louisiana. Under food administration regulations, rice millers are allowed a certain profit; wholesalers are

allowed another profit, and retailers get still another. Now certain country rice millers, according to Louis Rosen, chief agent for the Food Administration, who has just completed an investigation of the rice milling situation in Louisiana, were not content with the 50-cents a barrel profit allowed by the Food Administration, so, instead of selling to the wholesale trade, they organized dummy wholesale companies of their own, and thus gathered in another 64 per cent profit. This did not in the least affect the retail price of rice, but it cut into the profits of the jobbers and they appealed to Washington, with the result that several investigators, headed by Mr. Rosen, appeared quite unexpectedly upon the scene. No action was taken as there was no breach of law.

MAIL TUBE RESUMPTION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Merchants Association has sent to D. J. Riordan and Halvor Steenerson, members of the United States House of Representatives, a request that the Postal Appropriation Bill provide for resumption of pneumatic tube postal service in this city. Since the tubes were abolished, the association says, local mail service has been "very bad and unreliable."

HOG ISLAND YARD INQUIRY REOPENED

Charles A. Piez, Director-General of United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, Testifies Before Senate Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Charles A. Piez, director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was on the stand on Thursday before the United States Senate Commerce Committee which is investigating the Hog Island shipbuilding enterprise. He was questioned at some length on financial matters connected with the great plant.

Charles M. Schwab, as well as some of the higher officials of the American International Corporation, were also present. Mr. Piez, however, was the only one who had testified when the hearing was adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

The examination of Mr. Piez was largely conducted by Senator Hiram W. Johnson and almost entirely related to the circumstances surrounding the initiation of the Hog Island shipbuilding enterprise. Mr. Piez could not give accurate details, as he was not connected with the fleet corporation at that time, but he promised to submit to the committee all the documents bearing on the case.

Senator Johnson maintains that the original price paid for the Hog Island site was exorbitant and unjustifiable. The plant, Mr. Piez admitted, has already cost the United States Government three times the original estimate. The yard is not yet completed, though something like \$59,000,000 has been expended. The cost of ship production in this yard, Mr. Piez stated, is higher than in any of the private yards. The committee was told that the Emergency Fleet Corporation intends to take over the yard and to operate as an out and out government enterprise. The contract with the American International, he said, however, stipulated that the Emergency Fleet Corporation could not avail itself of the option to take over the yard until 100 ships had been completed.

At the same time it was explained that an understanding had been reached between Charles M. Schwab and the American International last May to the effect that the record of the government's agent up to Jan. 1, 1919, would decide whether or not the agent would be dispensed with.

In response to questions from Senators Johnson and I. L. Lenroot, Mr. Piez submitted the agent's record to date. The original contract with the American International, Mr. Piez declared, called for the completion of 15 ships by Nov. 11; subsequently this had been changed to 50 by Jan. 1. The

actual number that will be completed by Jan. 1, is 3 or 4. The remainder of the 50-Mr. Piez said, should be completed within the next three or four months.

Of the steel required for all the vessels contracted for at Hog Island, 2,700,000 tons, 35 per cent has been received, representing an outlay of \$87,000,000; 18 per cent is in process of manufacture or delivery and the remaining 47 per cent required will cost \$90,000,000. Practically all of the steel, engines, boilers and accessories are under contract. These figures were given to throw light on the question of canceling the contracts by negotiation as to a part of the ships.

Mr. Piez said that the fleet corporation had recently had some experience with cancellations and that the ramifications of such work were extreme and multiplex. All contracts for material were in the name of the fleet corporation, with the American International appearing only as agent. "Then," said Senator Johnson, "if I understand you correctly the government pays all the bills at Hog Island, makes all the contracts, assumes all liability, furnishes the labor and agrees to pay the agent \$8,910,000. So that it is not to be questioned that the government has done its part to expedite the work."

Mr. Piez was questioned regarding the report made by the Department of Justice on Hog Island. It was possible, he said, that Mr. Hurley had seen it, though it had not come to his own attention.

It appears now that this report was held by the Shipping Board for some time, the reason being, it is understood, that there were some discrepancies between the statement made in the report and previous statements made by the Shipping Board. Apparently these had to be reconciled. This, members of the committee believe, may account for its mysterious disappearance from time to time. It was announced on Thursday, however, that it would be made public on Friday.

CHINESE-AMERICAN SOCIETY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Plans are being made for the formation of a Chinese-American Society, with representative groups in China and the United States, who will cooperate for mutual interest. The leader of this movement is John K. Sague, who has traveled in the Far East and who was an official representative of the United States at the convention in Shanghai for the revision of the Chinese customs tariff. Mr. Sague said to this bureau: "We hope to be a factor in preventing selfish exploitation of China either by individuals or by nations and to assure her that she has a firm friend in the United States."

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350 Fine Silk Waists

Crepe de Chine and Georgette

3.95

Tailored models, with tucked fronts, roll collars; in white and flesh. Semi-tailored models, with hemstitching, cluster tucking and laces; in white and flesh. Slip-over effects in tulle, black and navy, side fastening styles, round necks; in flesh and white. Last year Chandler & Co. offered a lot of waists of like quality and every one was sold in two days. It was harder to get the purchase this year, but we secured it. Many of the waists were taken from the manufacturer's regular stock.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Holiday Underwear

(FOURTH FLOOR)

SILK CAMISOLES—Fine quality washable satin. Scores of styles to 1.00 select from—tailored, regulation and to lace trimmed. Every camisolé is dainty 3.00 and fresh.

NIGHTGOWNS—Batiste and Nainsook, tailored and dainty lace trimmed, 2.00 sleeveless and kimono effects.

SALE—Sheffield Plate

Trays, Platters, Dishes, Sets, Etc.

Discontinued patterns and surplus stock of one of the best makers of Sheffield plate. Purchased so low that we can offer the lot at about regular wholesale prices, and in some cases at less. This is the same high grade Sheffield that Chandler & Co. have sold for the past ten years, and as we had a number of the same patterns in stock, these have been added to the Sale at correspondingly low prices.

Examples of the values:

7 Plain Edge Platters, 20 in., 14.00	12 Flower Vases, glass linings, 4.50	9 Pepper, Salt, Mustard Sets, 2.85
6 Trivets, all-over grape patterns, 6.00	12 Flower Vases, glass linings, 6.00	4 Entree Dishes, 4.50
9 Hot Milk Jugs, 5.85	24 Sugars, 3.00	4 Egg Boilers, 2.00
35 Prs. Salts and Peppers, 3.95 pr.	5 Sweetmeat Jars, 5.00	22 Sandwich Plates, 11 inch, 3.15
3 Round Vegetable Dishes, 10.50	9 Roll Trays, hand chased, 10.50	11 Oval Vegetable Dishes, 10.00
4 Hot Water Kettles, 15.00	11 Fruit Bowls, 7.50	9 Fruit Baskets with handles, 4.75
6 Gravy Boats and Trays, 7.50	2 Round Trays, grape pat'ns, 7.50	10 Oval Meat Platters, 6.00
12 Chased Plates, 2.00	1 Tray, hand chased, 3.75	11 Cheese and Cracker Dishes, 5.75
	5 Mustard Jars, 1.50	and Numerous Other Pieces

Century Brand Silk Stockings

1.75 Per Pair

Three Pairs for 5.00

Our famous long wearing Century Brand quality No. 65, made of Pure Silk, with an extra elastic top of fine quality Silk Lisle. Soles, heels and toes are of the same quality Silk Lisle heavily reinforced. They are also extra long.

Taffeta and Silk Jersey

Petticoats 3.95

Models especially designed to bring out the new silhouette. There are all—tulle, taffeta, silk jersey with straight or scalloped flounces—all silk jersey petticoats finished with bias fold of taffeta, or with taffeta flounce. Lengths 34 to 40.

Misses' Fur Collared Coats

Bolivias, Vicunas and Suede Velours

55.00

Some with wonderful shawl collars of Hudson Seal, others have tufts of fur. These coats are all made from the finer quality materials—bolivias, vicunas, suede velours. About half of them have fancy linings.

Models are all belted—two of them are button trimmed. There are all sizes in the lot in all street shades.

French Kid Gloves

1600 Pairs from Grenoble, France

Overseam and pique sewn, Paris point and two-tone embroidery—bone or pearl clasps. Every glove of superior quality.

Price 2.50, 2.75

STITCHING PERFECT to the minutest detail. GUNSTED FINGERS, English style thumbs. PALMS OF THE GLOVES cut on perfect models. EXTRA LONG WRIST, entire glove full cut. LATEST IMPORTATION from FRANCE, every pair guaranteed. WHITE, BLACK, COMBINATIONS of black and white, tans, gray, gun metal.

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EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED TO BE DELIVERED
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It is your privilege to gain advantage of our foresight of nine long months ago in purchasing our player-pianos and other instruments before the advances in price that followed. By this foresight we fortified ourselves and you against further increased costs. This is one house whose vision was far-reaching enough to anticipate the unusual demand for pianos and phonographs of the better grades. Therefore our present assortment comprises various styles of



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PRESS CONTROL BY GERMANS SOUGHT

United States Senate Committee
Witness Tells of Activities of
Bolo Pasha to Finance the
Purchase of Paris Journal

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Activities of Bolo Pasha, who later was executed as a traitor to France, in promoting, in the United States, the financing, by the German Government, of the Paris Journal, and in what was described as an attempt to form a news alliance between Le Journal and William Randolph Hearst's newspapers, were recited on Thursday to the Senate committee investigating German propaganda and business activities in the United States, by Alfred L. Becker, Deputy Attorney-General of the State of New York.

Mr. Becker explained that his investigation was made at the request of the French Government, to determine the culpability of Senator Humbert, proprietor of the Paris Journal, on a disloyalty charge, and that enemy propaganda in the United States was disclosed incidentally. Bolo tried, Mr. Becker said, to obtain from Mr. Hearst a declaration of French sympathies.

Mr. Becker said that Count von Bernstorff agreed quickly to Bolo's proposition to furnish \$1,633,000 to purchase the Paris Journal, and that the New York State investigators had proceeded on the theory that Mr. Hearst might have arranged the purchase before Bolo came to the United States. He added, however:

"I do not say that I consider the theory in any way established." The committee was told that there was no evidence except certain depositions, the worth of which the witness did not pass upon, to show that any of the persons with whom Bolo came in contact in the United States had knowledge of his relations with the German Government.

Adolph Pavensadt, head of Amsinck & Co., New York bankers, who, he said, participated in the transfer of funds from Germany to Bolo's credit in the United States.

In response to queries from senators, Mr. Becker stated that there was no evidence that the Paris Journal's attitude toward the war had been changed by German financing, and that it had always been loyal in its utterance.

Charles F. Bertelli, Paris correspondent of the Hearst newspapers, who came to the United States to introduce Bolo to Mr. Hearst early in 1916, was quoted by Mr. Becker as having said that every American loved France, and that consequently it needed no advertising.

After Bolo's return to Paris in May, 1916, the Paris Journal published a "falsely account of Hearst," the witness said, but otherwise no evidence of a news connection between the Journal and the Hearst papers was disclosed.

Bolo sought unsuccessfully, in conferences with E. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, to get the company to purchase the Paris Journal, the witness said. Mr. Becker stated that in his opinion this move by Bolo Pasha was "entirely camouflaged, intended to cover up the real purpose of his visit to the United States."

Mr. Becker declared that the investigation by the New York State authorities showed that Bolo's financial activities were through three American banking institutions, G. M. Amsinck & Co., the Royal Bank of Canada and J. P. Morgan & Co. He told the committee that German propaganda extended through South and Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Spain, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, as well as into all the countries at war with Germany.

Mr. Becker read depositions by several chauffeurs and bell men and a doorman at the Hearst apartment on Riverside Drive in New York, telling of visits there by Count von Bernstorff and Bolo Pasha in 1916. He told the committee that the purpose of the investigation by the New York State officials was to ascertain whether there was some one else connecting Bolo and von Bernstorff prior to Bolo's coming to the United States.

He believed there was such an intermediary, because Count von Bernstorff, he believed, would be unwilling to pay large sums of money to a man he had known so little.

"The theory was evolved that Hearst was the man?" asked Senator Wolcott.

"Yes, but I do not believe that that has been established," Mr. Becker replied.

Samuel Untermeyer of New York, who testified on Tuesday, denying that he had been pro-German, on Thursday sent a letter to the committee protesting against alleged inaccurate accounts of his testimony appearing in New York papers.

"Mr. Untermeyer's letter will be placed in the record," said Chairman Overman, "but the committee has nothing to do with the newspapers."

REPORT ON FARMING IN MASSACHUSETTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A more elastic system of short-term credits for farmers is urged by Wilfrid Wheeler, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Agriculture, in his annual report. He shows the large increase in grain crops resulting from the war necessity, the wheat acreage in Massachusetts increasing from 700 acres in 1917 to 2500 in 1918, and corn from 61,000 acres in 1917 to 71,000 in 1918. He declares that the United States will be obliged to grow many products it formerly bought abroad. War gardens in the State have had a considerable influence upon the market, the commissioner states, forcing prices down,

and Mr. Wheeler declares that continued "amateur competition" is likely to discourage bona fide farmers. A plan for the revival of the sheep-raising industry is proposed by Mr. Wheeler, who would have a practical sheep farmer represent the State Board of Agriculture in each county.

CONFERENCE PLANS ENTIRELY CHANGED

(Continued from page one)

of the staffs, and particularly the General Headquarters staff.

"And yet," he went on, "what could they have done without the most magnificent soldiers in the world? Words were useless in their case. The marshal spoke with emotion of their bravery, their heroism, their love and respect for the truth. One could not see them without admiring them, one could not command them without loving them."

"Let us be proud to recognize all the generous nations who fought by our side, and celebrate their courage and intelligence." Of their leaders and men, Marshal Joffre said they had triumphantly vindicated the old military saying: "One is beaten only when one thinks one is beaten."

Referring again to what France's allies had done, he declared that "if we did not render in our turn homage, which we owe to the valor of our allies, we should be wanting in sincerity."

"France," Marshal Joffre concluded, "must continue to be the guardian of liberties of the peoples. The virtue of which she had given proof, had acquired for her an imperishable right to that noble title."

President Gives His Impressions
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday).—At a meeting with representatives of the American press, at which an announcement was made that the members of the American commission to negotiate peace would meet daily with the press representatives, President Wilson said:

"I have been asked to say a few words in regard to my reception here. The reception was so tremendous that I do not know what to say. I was delighted with it, but I was delighted for a special reason, which is not personal."

"I was saying to several of our French friends that I understood it, because I saw in the eyes of the crowd just the feeling that I had for them, and was aware it was reciprocal. But that moved me very much, because that of course meant more than mere generous cordiality on the part of these delightful people. It meant a thoughtful background to the thing which was very welcome, and to come into that sort of feeling in this wonderfully beautiful city made a combination of emotions that one would not have more than once in a lifetime."

Japanese Plans
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
TOKYO, Japan (Thursday).—The Marquis Saionji, appointed Japanese plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference, has not yet left Japan for Europe. Baron Makino, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs and member of the Foreign Relations Committee, with a large staff of officials, is now on his way to Europe.

So far, no official announcement has been made as to the actual composition of Japan's Peace Conference mission.

King of Italy's Arrival
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The King of Italy and Prince of Piedmont are due at the Bois de Boulogne station at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino are accompanying the King to Paris.

On Friday evening His Majesty will leave the capital on a visit to the Italian divisions in France.

President Poincaré, M. Deschanel and Marshal Joffre have addressed the greetings of the French Government, armies, and people to the Italian sovereign through the columns of the press.

SIX-CENT FARE GRANT IN ST. LOUIS UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Missouri Supreme Court on Thursday upheld the six-cent fare granted the United Railways of St. Louis by the State Public Service Commission, reversing the decision of the Cole County Circuit Court, which had held that the commission had exceeded its jurisdiction in the grant. The City of St. Louis had attacked the grant. The increase has been effective since June 1.

DATE OF WARSHIP REVIEW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York.—It is now considered improbable that the review of the United States warships which have been serving in European waters will be held here before Dec. 26. The review had been planned for Dec. 24, but conditions at sea have delayed the fleet.

FUTURE OF SMALL NATIONS GUARDED

Policy of the United States and
Allies Established by Known
Attitude of the President and
Accredited Spokesmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Diplomatists here are watching with deep interest the establishment of the de jure government of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic that is marked by the assumption at Prague, by President Masaryk, of the duties of his office. Diplomatic interest in the event is increased by the fact that the government of Prague is the first formed out of parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Washington was the place of residence of Professor Masaryk during the days when the new republic was being organized, and President Wilson, it is known at every embassy and legation, was at all times ready with his counsel when Professor Masaryk desired it. The text of the declaration of independence, for instance, and that of the Tzecho-Slovak constitution, were submitted to President Wilson before they were promulgated. Every detail of the new nation's formation was known either to the President or to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

In this connection, allied diplomatists now note, no other incident of the war has served so clearly to prove the President's interest in small nations as has this one. If any man is the sponsor, they say, of the Prague Government, that man is Woodrow Wilson. It has been noted that in almost every address he has delivered on the subject of the war, the President has manifested his sincere concern for the small nation, and for the welfare of small peoples seeking to uplift or govern themselves. Throughout his 14 amendments, diplomatists see, the interest of the small nation is uppermost in his thought. They also know that the Allies are in accord with the President in his concern for oppressed peoples, as instanced by the utterances of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour and Viscount Grey on this subject. So that this phase of nurturing small nations and protecting them has been crystallized, it might be said, into a determined policy, and is an established fact in the peace program.

Especially is the United States interested in the welfare of those Armenians who have escaped the Turkish scourge. Plans are now well developed for the assembling of the remnants of those people as a nucleus for a new Armenia under the protection of the Allies and the United States. The Allies and the United States also have had, and do have, the purpose of assisting Poland, but they are embarrassed at the moment by a number of reactionary movements promoted by the ambitious clerical element in Poland which is opposed to democracy, this bureau is informed.

Present conditions in the world are different from those that have existed after previous wars in that all leading countries are involved. The necessities of the war and the difficulties of obtaining supplies have resulted in a far-reaching alteration in the distribution of gold. Much of this gold has accumulated in the United States, but considerable portions of it have gone to the countries which remained neutral throughout the war.

"Coincident with the reduction of domestic war loans, there may probably be expected to develop a direct demand upon our banking resources for accommodation designed to facilitate the movement of goods to other countries. Such accommodation has been extended in large measure since the opening of the European war—first, through the extension of loans to belligerent countries, privately placed with bankers in the United States, and later, when the United States itself became a belligerent, through the issue of government bonds whose proceeds were advanced to foreign countries and were then used by them in payment of supplies purchased in the United States. It may be possible, as has already been intimated, that additional credits may from time to time have to be opened in favor of the allied nations, but from this time forward the bulk of our foreign financing will necessarily return to a peace basis and the services of our banks will lie in supplying the means for financing the movement of consumable goods to the foreign countries by which they are needed."

PORTO RICANS ASK FOR MORE LIBERTY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—A memorial addressed to the President of the United States asking greater political liberty for Porto Rico and a resolution soliciting from the President and Congress a republican form of government for the island are two of the projects that the Legislature has been asked to consider in the special session called by the Governor.

The memorial was presented in the House by Representative Cayetano Coll

y Cuchi, while the resolution is the work of Representative Fernandez Garcia. Both documents express the same sentiment and belief, namely that Porto Rico has demonstrated its fitness and capacity for self-government and that the hour has arrived to give the complete management of its public affairs into the hands of the inhabitants of the island. Representative Coll is credited with attempting to form a new party out of that part of the Unionist party which strove for independence for Porto Rico rather than United States citizenship.

BANKS' SHARE IN RECONSTRUCTION

Demand May Be Expected, Says
Reserve Board, for Accommodation to Facilitate Movement of Goods to Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The collapse of Germany will still leave this nation with banking and financial problems of the first importance, the Federal Reserve Board has warned in a bulletin just issued. While the termination of the war has set definite limits to the requirements of public finance," it continues, "the United States, in common with the rest of the world, is confronted with the important economic problems and needs growing out of reconstruction. The erection of a strong foundation for the peace industry of the future demands the continued exercise of self-denial and foresight just as during the war."

"Return to stability of prices, as well as of economic relationships must go hand in hand with the reduction of the banks' holdings of war paper. Direct absorption of the government bonds now carried by the banks through extensive popular saving is the only means by which real improvement can be effected. Such saving means the creation of new current wealth through continued activity in industry and its application to the process of reducing outstanding purchasing power in the shape of bank credit. The transition period will unquestionably involve new and large needs for credit and capital."

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SOCIALISTS URGED DRAFT REFERENDUM

Defendant on Trial in Chicago
Denies Alleged Conspiracy but
Admits Favoring Vote on the
Federal Selective Draft Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Denial was made by Adolph Germer, national secretary of the Socialist Party in the United States, on the witness stand in the Federal Court here on Thursday, where he and four other Socialists are on trial, that he had entered into a conspiracy with Victor L. Berger and the other defendants to violate the Espionage Act, but he admitted that he and Berger and others had arranged for the circulation of a petition asking Congress for a referendum vote of the people on the Selective Service Act after it was passed by Congress.

Parts of the petition were read into the record by the counsel for the defendants. These excerpts charged that Congress violated the Constitution in passing this act, and asked that its operation be held up until a referendum vote had been taken. They declared that the politicians did the will of Wall Street in declaring war on Germany, called it a Prussianizing of America, and concluded by declaring against the enlistment of a single soldier until a declaration was made as to what the United States was fighting for.

Parts of a speech made by William E. Mason, Representative-at-Large from Illinois, were also read into the record, in which he opposed the Selective Draft Bill. The report of his speech was published in the American Socialist, edited by J. Louis Engdahl, one of the defendants.

Mr. Germer denied that the pamphlets, "The Price We Pay," "Down With War," and others, had been circulated after March, 1917. He also declared that the last anti-war picture entitled "The Horrors of War," was sold, as far as he knew, on April 2, 1917, and that he gave orders that no more should be sold. It was called to his attention that a charge was made in the books at the Socialist Party headquarters for 161 copies of the picture at a date later than that. He said these had been used by the American Socialist at an earlier date, but the charge was not made until that time.

Mr. Germer also denied that he had anything to do with the "Conscript League," organized to aid conscientious objectors to the draft, which, he said, was for a time in the same office with William F. Kruse, another of the defendants. To the contrary, he testified, he forbade the use of the headquarters of the party for this purpose as soon as he learned of it. Mr. Germer also testified that he advised all to register and then to make their claims for exemption according to law.

Mr. Germer said that the mailing list of the American Socialist, published at Chicago, was turned over to Victor L. Berger's paper, the Milwaukee Leader, after the former had been denied second-class mail privileges by the government. This was done for the purpose, Mr. Germer stated, of aiding Mr. Berger, who would need financial help and wished to write the subscribers of the American Socialist to raise a defense fund.

Mrs. Harriet Thomas, wife of a former professor of the University of Chicago, testified that she was chairman of the meeting at which Mr. Germer was arrested in August, 1917. She denied that Mr. Germer made disloyal statements. She was asked if she felt bound to help win the war after the United States had declared war upon Germany. She said she did. She was then asked if her acts against conscription and war tended to that end. She replied that she felt that a military offensive was not so important as a political offensive to bring about a just and lasting peace. She said no one had a right to send men out to fight unless they knew what they were fighting for, and President Wilson did not declare the war aims of the United States until eight months later.

Mr. Germer, while admitting that he had several visits with Victor L. Berger during the period charged in the indictment, said that he did not discuss the policy of the party in regard to conscription and the war with Mr. Berger at these times.

VIRTUAL STATE SUBSIDY ALLEGED

Low Rental of Boston Fish Pier
Criticized at Trial of Dealers
Charged With Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The 40 wholesale fish dealers on trial for operating an alleged monopoly in the ground-fish business in the United States, were charged in the United States District Court on Thursday with receiving what amounts to practically a subsidy from the State by reason of the low rental which they pay the State for the occupancy of the Boston Fish Pier. Such an opinion was expressed during the reading of the testimony of John N. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission.

Mr. Cole stated that the Fish Pier cost the State \$1,067,598 to build, and that it was leased to the Boston Fish Market Corporation, an organization composed entirely of the dealers at the pier, for 15 years at an annual rental of \$35,000, and an option to continue it for another 15 years at \$45,000. The State had been notified already that the fish dealers would avail themselves of the option, although it will be 10 years before it goes into effect. Mr. Cole expressed the opinion that the rental should be between \$75,000 and \$80,000, based on the value of the land and the amount expended by the State.

E. F. McClennen, one of the prosecuting attorneys, said that the difference between what the fish dealers paid and what the Waterways Commission believed they ought to pay amounted to practically a subsidy from the State.

In support of the government contention that the dealers, who are all members of the New England Fish Exchange, control prices on the exchange, the federal attorneys called as a witness Capt. J. F. Parmelee, a fish captain, who stated that he offered a trip of fish on the exchange last summer, and that, although there were 40 buyers in the room, he had only one bid for his trip. He learned afterward that the buyer desired his purchase among the other dealers.

SOCIALIST INFLUENCE AT PEACE CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Democratic Socialism, and not Bolshevism, will exercise a direct influence at the Peace Conference, according to William English Walling, secretary of the Social Democratic League of America. Mr. Walling believes Bolshevism will have only an indirect influence and a negative effect, and that the governments represented at the table will keep a sharp eye on its development.

ARGENTINE EMBASSY COUNSELOR NAMED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Hilario Moreno has been appointed Counselor of the Argentine Embassy in Washington. Dr. Felipe Esplá has been appointed a first-class secretary in the same embassy.

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The Chilean Chamber of Deputies began a secret session at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night to discuss the international situation. The session will continue until Saturday.

SPEAKER CANDIDACY ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—F. H. Gillett, member of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts, Republican, who served as leader of the House during the indisposition of J. R. Mann, Representative from Illinois, has announced his candidacy for the speakership in the next Congress, in opposition to Representative Mann.

VIRTUAL STATE SUBSIDY ALLEGED

Low Rental of Boston Fish Pier
Criticized at Trial of Dealers
Charged With Monopoly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The 40 wholesale fish dealers on trial for operating an alleged monopoly in the ground-fish business in the United States, were charged in the United States District Court on Thursday with receiving what amounts to practically a subsidy from the State by reason of the low rental which they pay the State for the occupancy of the Boston Fish Pier. Such an opinion was expressed during the reading of the testimony of John N. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission.

Mr. Cole stated that the Fish Pier cost the State \$1,067,598 to build, and that it was leased to the Boston Fish Market Corporation, an organization composed entirely of the dealers at the pier, for 15 years at an annual rental of \$35,000, and an option to continue it for another 15 years at \$45,000. The State had been notified already that the fish dealers would avail themselves of the option, although it will be 10 years before it goes into effect. Mr. Cole expressed the opinion that the rental should be between \$75,000 and \$80,000, based on the value of the land and the amount expended by the State.

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JUGO-SLAV RELIEF ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Jugo-Slav Relief Organization has been formed to render assistance to the population in the Jugo-Slav districts recently under Austrian occupation. The immediate work of the organization will be devoted to educational purposes and in assisting in the establishment of satisfactory commercial relations between the newly enfranchised peoples of mid-Europe and United States manufacturers and merchants.

CHEVRON FOR DISCHARGED MEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The War Department has directed that each soldier honorably discharged be furnished with two scarlet chevron designs to be worn on the left sleeve.

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KENNARD & CO.**

Richly Beaded
THEATRE BAGS
SHOPPING BAGS
of Chiffon Velvet
HAND BAGS
in Fine Leathers
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Just Love to Get

Think how glad and grateful this shoe will make her. It's such an essential gift! And she can wear it with her very smartest clothes.

It's of best quality kid, pliable and soft and warm. It molds itself to the lines of the foot as a French glove does to the hand. This arch is a delightful one, and the heel is light, delicately fashioned and of a superb height.

Will she be delighted by such a gift? "You may be certain she will.

Come in and buy a Holiday order for a pair today.

Walk-Over Shoes are as well known the world over as in your home town.

A. H. HOWE & SONS
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AVIATION DURING THE WAR AND AFTER

Lord Weir Reviews Work of the Royal Air Force, Which Was Regarded as Pre-dominant in Every Branch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In opening an exhibition of captured German aircraft at the Agricultural Hall, Lord Weir, president of the Air Council, gave an interesting review of the splendid work which the Royal Air Force has accomplished at the front. No longer, he said, were their thoughts concentrated on the crashing of aeroplanes, but on the crashing of empires, driven down out of control by the unprecedented and victorious effort of the allied armies. The tragic burden of war had been lifted and peace again reigned, a peace which although it brought its own problems and difficulties as great as those of war, was, he trusted, a peace which would prove of an enduring and ordered character.

At the outbreak of war both France and Germany had a considerable lead over Great Britain both in military aviation and in the industrial field, which was the foundation of any technical strength of any air force. Today the Royal Air Force of the British Empire was regarded as supreme and predominant in every branch. It had finished strong, with ample resources in hand. The two main supports of any aviation service, training and material, were in such a position as would have definitely assured an increasing degree of supremacy during the next year.

What were the services which the air force had rendered? As an auxiliary to the armies, it had furnished an efficient service to carry out those requirements which the war had proved were necessary for the success of military operations. It had actually done much more than that, because it had itself devised, pioneered and developed new functions which experience had shown to be invaluable to the armies. In the first place there was artillery observation, spotting and registration of targets, and in particular, the carrying out of counter-battery work. This work, according to a captured German order, had been so efficiently carried out that in one month alone over 13 per cent of the total German artillery had been put out of action. In the first six months of 1918 the air force units working with the armies in France alone took 250,000 photographs, each of which yielded about 20 prints. These consisted of vertical photographs for the artillery and oblique photographs for the infantry. The work involved photography of practically every acre of ground in 6000 square miles of territory. Reconnaissance and general observation, which covered general scouting and observation work of all enemy movements up to 50 miles behind the line, had been developed to an extent not only of observation by day, but also to include photographs taken at night by flares, and in this way the movements of troops by night were discovered. Bombing of communications and back areas had been carried out mainly by machines designed for the purpose, but latterly almost every machine which had gone over the enemy lines, apart from fighting machines, carried a few bombs for use on any suitable target which might be met with. The growth of the total weight of bombs dropped was remarkable. During the whole of 1917 1000 tons of bombs were dropped. In the first six months of 1918 the air force units on the western front alone dropped over 5000 tons.

The air force advised the command in infantry attacks of difficulties met with and the progress made. The actual cooperation of infantry and tanks during an attack was a function initiated and developed entirely by the Royal Air Force, and in recent battles aircraft had been used to carry up supplies of ammunition, and even of food, to advanced positions. During the advance in Belgium in September,

on one day no less than 13 tons of supplies had been carried up. Since Jan. 1, 1918, on the E. E. F. western front alone 2967 enemy machines had been destroyed, and 1333 driven down out of control. The cost to Great Britain had been 1500 machines missing, which included losses of all kinds, and did not represent fighting losses only.

In the other theaters of war similar service had been provided, with results equally good, and there was little doubt that it was largely due to the work of the air force that their victory in Palestine had been rendered so sweeping and complete. Major-General Salmund, the officer commanding the Royal Air Force in Palestine had written:

"The mastery of the air was utilized to the utmost, not only in denying all information to the enemy, but also in rendering all plans for an orderly retirement quite impossible. No sooner was a retirement started than it was brought to an end by the overwhelming action of the aircraft on the retreating columns. The result was that in 36 hours the right wing of the enemy was in complete disorder, and this extended to his center and ultimately to his left wing. In every case the retreating columns were brought to a standstill within seven miles of their original point. To this the action of the air force, by its extraordinary and decisive effect on the operations in so short a time was, in my opinion, due."

Lord Weir then went on to speak of the naval air service. German submarines had, he said, feared no enemy more than the wireless-carrying aeroplane engaged on patrol work, out of sight of land in many cases, work carried on by means of aeroplanes which could only keep aloft for a few hours, the only landing places sometimes being a mine field where rescue was impossible. Innumerable reconnaissances had been carried out by which flying boats had penetrated from the British coasts right into the Bight of Heligoland itself. Many reconnaissances of great importance had been carried out from the ships of the fleet themselves. The bombing of Durazzo involved a flight over 340 miles. No ship had ever been sunk which had been under aircraft escort. Aircraft in cooperation with the navy had contributed in a large measure to the maintenance of the bulldog grip and the elimination of the U-boat peril.

The Independent Air Force had been criticized chiefly as a dispersion of effort. He was in thorough agreement with that, but the effort that had been dispersed was Germany's, and nothing in the war had caused such a gigantic diversion of Germany's effort, of Germany's man-power as the moral and destructive influence of the work done by the Independent Air Force. More evidence of the effectiveness of the air force in general had yet to come; they still had to hear from the enemy.

The air force had been criticized for not standardizing its types. It had standardized its types, but not unduly. Standardization before a proper state of development had been reached presented a very great danger, and into that danger Germany had fallen. In that lay one reason for the superiority of the British air force. The number of potential pilots and observers in training during the previous week represented 22,000 persons.

Lord Weir added that he was not a pessimist with regard to commercial aviation. He thought the possibilities were great; the probabilities were not so great. He referred to the immediate future. A word of caution was necessary against those who predicted an immediate far-reaching and successful development of commercial aerial enterprises. The actual practical limitations were still great, and just as at the beginning of the war they had to look forward to a period of pioneer work for military aviation, so they must look forward to pioneer work in commercial aviation. In that work, which would be extensive, the

state must play a large part and must continue to play a part. It had supported the industrial development of aviation throughout the war, and he considered that it must assist that development and training until commercial aviation was well on its feet. It was to have the advantage in a few days of meeting representatives of British aircraft manufacturers, and he hoped that by discussion and agreement, with them methods might be devised by which the state might be enabled to lend its support to the industry in the difficult times which were coming. He could promise that the existing restrictions on the activity of those who desired to be energetic in commercial aviation would be removed very quickly, indeed.

The general joy at the glorious end they had now achieved had, perhaps, in the case of the Royal Air Force and the industry, been slightly tempered by regret that the times did not permit certain ambitions and enterprises to be undertaken. Machines designed and developed for extreme range work must now be devoted to more peaceful ends, and to demonstrate to the world by means of long voyages from the homeland to different parts of the Empire the latest and most outstanding examples of their designers' abilities, which not only showed the possibilities of aerial transport, but helped to maintain and develop the most remarkable of all the many remarkable industries of the war, an industry which today was able to produce in 24 hours more completed aeroplanes than the entire total establishment of the Royal Air Force when the war broke out. It would be the function of the state to help it over its difficult times.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE AGENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—We are convinced that it will be advantageous if France appoints in Australia a commercial agent in the same way that Australia has appointed its agents in London. This agent will be able to insure direct relations between the business men of each country. Thus Dr. Siegfried, Secretary of the French Mission which has been visiting New South Wales, stated a conclusion came to by his colleagues and himself as the result of careful inquiries. The recommendation for a commercial attaché, who may be either a Frenchman or an Australian, will be embodied in the commission's report to the French Government. The attaché will afford information and publicity concerning France's manufactures, informing merchants where to buy, showing samples and furnishing accurate information concerning freight, tariffs, etc. "We have been very happy to realize that there is a sincere desire among Australian merchants to do business with France," said Dr. Siegfried.

BUILDING RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic.—A federal government order issued under the War Precautions Act has imposed restrictions on certain new undertakings. No private enterprise, public department of a state or any authority constituted under the law of a state, may now construct or erect, without the written consent of the Federal Treasurer, any tramway, market, building to be used as club or library, etc., hall or building for any society, church, or other clerical building the cost of which would exceed £1000; building in which intoxicating liquors would be sold; additions or alterations to above involving an expenditure exceeding £250. The section having reference to state rights is likely to provoke a test case. New South Wales will possibly be the first to contest the right of the Commonwealth to prevent the building of tramways.

PALESTINE FREED FROM TURKS' YOKE

Thanksgiving Meeting in London to Celebrate Holy Land's Deliverance, Which, Lord Bryce Says, Offers Great Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A crowded meeting was recently held in the Queen's Hall, London, under the chairmanship of Viscount Bryce in thanksgiving for the deliverance of the Holy Land. Lord Bryce was supported by the Bishop of Jerusalem (Dr. MacInnes) and Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry McMahon, late High Commissioner in Egypt, who is acting as chairman of the London Committee of the Syria and Palestine Relief Fund. A large number of representative men in the religious life of London gathered on the platform.

Lord Bryce said that they had met to celebrate a very great event—one of the greatest events of the century. Did they not sometimes feel their minds unequal to taking in the full significance and magnitude of the great events which were passing in their day? Sometimes it seemed as if, especially when one contemplated the results which might flow from such events, that they were greater than ordinary human intelligence could grasp. The deliverance of Jerusalem and Palestine was no more than an episode in the war, but at any other time it would have been an event in itself enough to fill and move men's minds for half a generation. Think what it meant to have brought about that prodigious change in this central country of the world, the home of three world religions! The liberation of Jerusalem turned one's thoughts back to three great previous eras in the history of that country. Palestine was lost to Christianity 13 centuries ago, when the tremendous onslaught of the Arabs shortly after the death of Mohammed lopped away Palestine, Egypt, and Syria from the Christian Roman Empire. Eight centuries had passed since the Turks, a barbarous race from the north, came down, overturned the ancient Arab Empire, and established themselves in Palestine, when, such were the insults they offered to the Christian pilgrims, the wrath of Europe found expression in the crusades. The crusading kingdom lasted for about two centuries, during nearly one of which the crusaders held Jerusalem, but Jerusalem was finally lost to Christianity in the Twelfth Century, when Saladin, the great head of the Moslem world, overthrew the crusaders near the Lake of Galilee, and shortly afterward captured the

Holy City. During the seven centuries which had passed since the Palestine had had to suffer many things, both under the Egyptian Sultans and, since the Sixteenth Century, under the Turks.

From that tyranny at last, Lord Bryce continued, she was delivered, and delivered under circumstances of brightest omen for her future. She was delivered by a Christian power, which based its strength upon the forsaking of persecution and the establishment of equal rights and freedom for all. That was the idea underlying the proclamation of General Allenby. A better opportunity for progress would be given to the people of Palestine now than they had ever enjoyed since the fall of the Roman Empire. Was it not a comforting thought that the rule of the Turk had gone forever? Too long had the Christian nations borne with the unpeppable, intolerable, irreclaimable Turk, who was never fit for anything but conquest, and whose only mission in the lands he conquered was to destroy civilization. It was not only Palestine and Syria that had cause to be grateful; it was also those parts of Asia Minor which were inhabited by Christians, particularly the Armenians. Especially might those present rejoice in the fact that when the British troops entered Jerusalem, and again when they entered Damascus, they were greeted with acclamations by the people, not by Christians and Jews only, but also by the Moslems. There could be no better augury for the future than that the British should be received as the liberators of the country by all the elements in its population.

Sir Henry McMahon said the Syria and Palestine relief fund was started at the instance of Bishop MacInnes to enable them to apply measures of relief if and whenever it might be possible to obtain entrance into the country. The fund was inaugurated at the beginning of last year, and thanks to the timely measures which were taken, their workers were enabled to enter Palestine with the troops and had been hard at work there ever since.

The bishop then proceeded to give

a rapid sketch of the history of the relief work. It began, long before the capture of Gaza, at a spot some 10 miles south of that town. They were most fortunate in having the help of Canon Sterling, who had lived for 25 years at Gaza.

The bishop described the appearance of Gaza after its capture by saying that one glorious night of full moon he spent two hours walking through the ruins of the city—a city which had contained 35,000 people—and never met a soul. Truly, as the prophet had said, "baldness had come upon Gaza." Ten thousand people had now gone back to this city of Samson, but the difficulty was to secure wood for the rebuilding of their houses.

TRADE WITH JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic.—War conditions have greatly favored the importation of Japanese goods into Australia, and the enormous increase may be gauged from the fact that Japanese imports for the year ending Dec. 30, 1913, were valued at \$2634,566, whereas for the year ended Dec. 30, 1917, they represented \$2,893,971. The chief increases were in textiles, furs and furs, and manufactures thereof, and attire, the increase here

being from \$415,280 to \$1,480,779. In 1913 earthenware, cement, china, glass and stone represented a value of \$20,553; in 1917 the figures had risen to \$263,200. Other great increases were apparent in sugar, which went from \$765 to \$1,127,179, and jewelry and fancy goods from \$19,140 to \$123,039.

CARILLON OF BRUGES DECLARED INTACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—For some time doubt was felt as to the safety of the famous peal of bells in the Tour des Halles, Bruges, under the German occupancy of that city. All doubt about them, however, was removed soon after the entrance of the Belgian Army following the German retreat. Mr. M. A. Nauwelaerts, who was the official city carillonneur, but who joined the Belgian Army, proceeded to make an inspection, and to his joy found that the bells of the carillon were intact. The Germans had contented themselves by cutting the wires of the clavier, but these were quickly readjusted, and the inhabitants soon were listening to the bells as they rolled out the familiar notes of "La Brabançonne" and "The Lion of Flanders."



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Newest modes in Tuxedo or Coat
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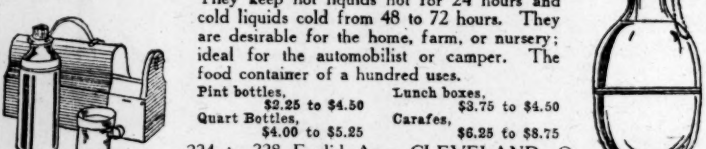
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The W. B. DAVIS CO.
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The Geo. H. Bowman Co.

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25 strands of perfectly matched
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oriental tints. Strands 16 to 18
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organized, are ready to do their part
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—the only Player-Piano having those
vital important expression-control fea-
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phone or by mail, if you cannot come
down.

Each has been selected because of
its desirability as a gift—having that
fine combination of the artistic and
the useful.

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A young girl would love the sheer
daintiness of it, \$1.

A rose or blue moire picture frame
for some well beloved picture, \$1.25.

A blouse from the Philippines, all
hand made and trimmed with genuine
fillet lace, \$7.98.

A slip-over sweater in soft pretty
shades with gray Angora collar and
cuffs, \$7.98.

A washable satin camisole with a
design hemstitched both back and front,
made slip-over style, \$2.25.

A corduroy breakfast coat, lined
throughout with silk, \$12.75.

A pair of boudoir slippers, as
dainty as Cinderella's, \$2.98.

Flannellette sleepers, cozy and warm
for any one who likes much fresh air,
a hood to match and feet attached,
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Silk Billie Burke pajamas would
delight the heart of a school girl,
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GERMANY'S NEW
NAVAL STATUS

By Surrender of Fleet She Is
Reduced to Sixth Rate Power
—Balance Left Said to Be
of Little Use to Anybody

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—General surprise has been felt at the small number of heavy vessels of the German war fleet of recent date which have been surrendered. The naval correspondent of The Times, however, explains an explanation. It is apparently due, he says, to the divergent policies of construction favored by the rival occupants of high naval office during the war. While Grand Admiral von Tirpitz was in power the building of the heavier vessels continued, and it was not until after the Battle of Jutland that this ceased, and for it was substituted a policy of submarine construction. As evidence of the efficacy of the British blockade there is the admission of Captain Persius that it became necessary to pull to pieces many of the older vessels, and even some of those on the stocks, in order to obtain material for the construction of submarines.

It is, of course, common knowledge that with the building of the British dreadnaught all the world's battleships of older type were outclassed, and became more or less obsolete. Later ships have naturally outclassed the dreadnaught herself, but the distinction between vessels of the dreadnaught era and those put into the water earlier is clearly marked. When the war began Germany possessed 21 battleships of the dreadnaught type, built and building, but of this number only 19 appear to have been completed, and of this 19 the 10 of most recent construction are those interned. The latest of all is the Bayern.

Four ships of this class were in the German programs of 1913-14. As designed they were believed to be replicas of the British Queen Elizabeth class of battleship, and on a displacement of about 28,000 tons to carry eight 15-inch guns in four turrets on the center line, with a torpedo defense battery of 16 or 18 5.9-inch guns, as well as a number of smaller caliber, some of which were set for anti-aircraft use. Whether the Bayern has the speed of the Queen Elizabeth is uncertain, but in any case she was to be much faster than any earlier German dreadnaught, and the substitution of 15-inch for 12-inch guns in her primary battery gave her a weight of broadside one and a half times greater than that of the König class, which preceded her. The other vessels of this class were, it was understood, to receive the names of Baden, Sachsen and Württemberg.

Writing of what is left to Germany, the correspondent says that the story has come down from the grand fleet to the effect that in conversation the delegates of the German Workers and Soldiers Council of the North Sea station and fleet expressed some regret that when the Allies demanded the surrender of a portion of the German Navy they had not asked for the whole of it. These German seamen are reported to have said: "Anyway, we have no further use for a fleet." Whether there be any truth in the yarn or not it must be quite certain that any German seaman, looking at the balance that has been left, may well be of the opinion that it is of little use to anybody. The estimated life of a battleship is 20 years, but the relative value of a fleet must depend largely upon its containing a fair proportion of recently constructed vessels owing to the constant progress and development in construction. And such development is of course accelerated by the experience and demands of war. Furthermore, as already explained, the coming of the dreadnaught made back numbers of all the vessels which preceded her. In regard to Germany, there is a third reason for marking down some of the older battleships of the dreadnaught era. The four ships of the Nassau type were, in point of fighting capacity, far below the standard of their contemporaries in other navies. Thus in estimating the value of the battle fleet which remains to Germany it will be pointed out that first of all is largely composed of pre-dreadnaught ships; that the early dreadnaughts were not first-class of their date; and that it lacks now the later units which are absolutely essential to make it effective as a fighting force.

Of the dreadnaught fleet which remains to Germany, there are four vessels completed in 1911-12. These are the Thüringen, Oldenburg, Ostfriesland and Helgoland. These vessels on a displacement of 22,400 tons carry an armament of 12 15-inch, 14 5.9-inch, 14 3.4-inch guns, and are provided with six submerged torpedo tubes. Owing to the distribution of the guns in six turrets, only eight of the 12-inch guns can fire on each broadside, and similarly only half the 5.9-inch guns. The thickest armor is 12 inches, on the turrets, and there is a belt with a maximum thickness of 11 inches on the waterline. The trial speed of these vessels was 20 knots. The still older dreadnaughts completed in 1909-10 are the Westfalen, Nassau, Rheinland and Posen. They are very similar in appearance to the Ostfriesland class, but more cramped, there being an increase in the length of the latter of 70 feet, and in the displacement of between 4000-5000 tons. The armament consists of 12 11-inch guns mounted in six turrets, eight of these guns firing on either side giving a broadside fire of about 6000 pounds, which is inferior to that of the dreadnaught herself. Nor in regard to speed and protection have the Nassaus any advantage over the British prototype.

In August, 1914, the eight vessels just named formed the first squadron of the High Seas Fleet, and the second



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from postcard by Neuerdel
The Black Cat, an old Paris signboard

OLD SIGNBOARDS OF
PARIS STREETS

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 13.

II
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Among the many old signboards of Paris, a notable one is that of the Black Cat, now the signboard of a famous confectioner's shop, but which formerly used to decorate the silk store of the father of Eugene Scribe. Seated in his carved niche, the old Black Cat, now the signboard of a life of the streets of Paris with a serene irony which is perhaps after all the wisest of philosophies.

Rabelais seems to have inspired the painters of signboards, for we find "The Caldron of Gargantua," "The Sheep of Panurge"—amongst some very popular shops of yore. Louis XIV, in an ordinance of 1693, declared that the setting up of signboards was no longer obligatory—and, moreover, stipulated that innkeepers could adopt those signboards they preferred. In 1761, however, the lieutenant of police decided that henceforth all signboards should be painted, and must not be more than a certain size. From that period onward certain of the ensembles of Paris became true works of art. In the rue aux Fèves, for example, one could see a bas-relief representing the "Chaste Susanne," a marvel of execution, and signed by no other than Jean Goujon himself! Watteau painted the signboard of a modiste of the Notre Dame Bridge, and it is said that his brilliant picture succeeded in attracting an immense crowd of fashionable customers to this frivolity shop. Watteau also painted the signboard of his friend Gersaint, the great picture dealer of the time; he represented the gallery of Gersaint crowded with visitors and pictures. The style of the different schools of the tiny pictures was so perfectly reproduced, that one could immediately distinguish the Poussin, the Veronese, or the Ruydaels. Needless to say this ensemble, unique of its kind, immediately fetched a high price and was eventually acquired by M. de Julienne.

Amongst old signboards possessing a romantic history there is one especially which deserves attention. It still decorates a baker's shop in the rue de la Grande Truanderie, and is called the "Puits d'Amour" (the Well of Love), wherein is its story. In feudal times, the lords kept a high

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hand over the public wells and ovens, in order to preserve their domination over the lower classes. Thus bakers were obliged to bake their bread in one of the three ovens situated in the rues St. Germain, St. Honoré or St. Eloi. Likewise, water could only be obtained at one of the authorized and taxed wells, such as the Speaking Well, the Well of the Hermit, or the Well of Love—the names of which still exist as designations of streets.

Another signboard with a history attached to it is that of the "Unicorn," which also became the name of a street that has now disappeared. It seems that in the Fifteenth Century a mountebank had chosen that particular street in which to display a unicorn; naturally this astounding beast attracted all Paris, and it is even said that Rabelais' famous conception of the "monstrous mare" of his hero Gargantua was inspired by the sight of this very unicorn. The horn of the unicorn was subsequently transported to the Abbaye de St. Denis, and afterward sold for 1000 golden écus to Pope Alexander VI.

Some signboards were decidedly facetious; such as the one in the rue de la Poterie, hanging over a shoe-maker's shop, representing a rampant lion proceeding to tear a boot to pieces, and bearing the inscription: "He will tear it but will not unseat me." In the rue de la Harpe, a barber advertised his profession by the following assertion, which waved gayly to and fro in the breeze blowing from the Luxembourg gardens: "I work promptly and in silence."

Today, unfortunately, the signboards have almost completely disappeared from the streets of Paris, and with them have passed away many picturesque souvenirs of the past. They have been replaced by posters—which were popularized in France in 1835 by Emile de Girardin. The celebrated director of the Liberté was the first to design those immense bills with colored lettering which almost blind the passer-by with their blatant advertising. And then, unfortunately, followed the distribution of hand bills which a few years ago absolutely littered Paris pavements.

The old signboard has already become a curio which even possesses a true market value. It is very precious for all (be they artists or writers) who try to reconstruct the physiognomy of the Paris of the past.

CONTROL OF ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia is determined that its post-war control of aliens shall be thoroughly efficient. To this end a special federal board has been appointed which will consider the repatriation of aliens, future restrictions upon their admission to the Commonwealth, changes in the naturalization laws, and the disposal of property held by aliens or in the possession of the public trustee. The few board consists of Senator Fairbairn, chairman; Messrs. G. S. Knowles, T. Trumble (Defense Secretary), Allee Hunt (Home and Territory Secretary), Maj. R. McK. Oakley (Acting Comptroller-General of Customs), and Maj. E. L. Piesse (Director of Military Intelligence).

TRIBUTE TO WORK
OF MR. BONAR LAW

Mr. Balfour Says He Is Leader
of Largest Party in Coalition
and One Who Has Never
Deviated From Path of Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At the Unionist meeting at the Connaught Rooms, held to decide upon the question of continuing to support a coalition government, Mr. Balfour paid a high tribute to the leadership of Mr. Bonar Law.

According to the text subsequently issued to the press, Mr. Balfour said: "I am not going to deal any further with the general question which our leader has raised. I wish to ask you to pass a resolution of confidence in him. He has told you with admirable lucidity that, in his judgment, while a coalition government is necessary, the identity of our party is not going to be lost, confused, or blurred in that coalition. We go into the coalition as a party. If and when the coalition has done its work, if and when it dissolves again into its original elements, I do not think that we shall find—or ought to find—that we have lost internal cohesion, continuous identity, or that power of doing good work for the community, which party organization enables us to carry out. If that be so, if we be, indeed, a party now in a coalition, and after the general election a party still in a coalition, it is absolutely necessary for us to have a leader, and to be loyal to that leader. We have a leader. And we are fortunate in the leader we possess. I have watched with the deepest interest the political career of my right hon. friend, and it seems to me not only that he possesses, but that he is increasingly recognized as possessing, gifts of the utmost value to every political leader, and that he possesses some of those gifts in an almost unique degree. His power of clear and logical exposition I need not dwell upon, for you have in the course of this very morning, had an opportunity for yourselves of bearing how a case—a difficult and elaborate case—can be presented. But that gift is no casual or occasional exhibition of intellectual dexterity. I do not know anybody—and I speak with as long an experience (except, perhaps, Lord Chapin, and a noble friend of mine whom I see there), I speak perhaps with a longer experience of political performers on the political stage than anybody in this room—I do not know anybody who more continuously and certainly exercises this admirable gift, exercises it with greater skill, greater ease, and with greater advantage to the cause, which he advocates. A first-class debater, a first-class expounder of a case, dexterous, skillful, resolute

—all these qualities my right honorable friend possesses in a rare degree. But I think he possesses other gifts which he has shown in the last two or three years, and particularly on the present occasion, in a most admirable measure. He is the leader of by far the largest party in the coalition; he has been the leader all through these years of the war; years of great strain and stress, culminating in great glory. He has been constant, for reasons which seemed to him sufficient, and which, I think, as far as I am able to judge the forces at work, were sufficient—he has been content, while the leader of the largest element in the party, not to be the actual head of the government. I do not know that that has been a great sacrifice to him in one respect, for I believe no man living has ever had less of merely personal ambitions than my right honorable friend. I do not believe he has ever been tempted by them; he has never had occasion to resist a temptation which has never occurred. Nevertheless, let me tell you that it is a great thing to say of any man who is immersed in the absorbing party and parliamentary struggles of our political life, it is a great thing to say of him that he has never been moved, I will not say deflected, from the path of duty. I am talking of less important things; he has never been moved for an instant by the thought of what effect a particular course which he thought it right to adopt would have upon his own personal fortunes. I think this combination of great intellectual and parliamentary gifts, with the high patriotic and utterly unselfish motive, which I have tried to describe, gives him a title to that devoted feeling which I hope and believe his party entertain for him.

I want you today to give expression to that conviction. I want you today, by voting for the resolution which I shall immediately read, to say that you endorse the tribute which I have in imperfect language, endeavored to pay him. On him falls the heavy and continuous burden of leadership; nobody, probably, is more qualified than I to speak as to how heavy and how great that burden may be; he bears it with high serenity, and with clear courage and determination. The least he has a title to ask from us who are his followers is that we shall appreciate the efforts he makes on our behalf, and that we shall give him that confidence without which it is utterly impossible for any man, be his gifts what they may, to do his best for his country or his party.

ACTION OF CENSOR
STIRS PROTESTANTS

Literature Said to Be Withheld
in Interest of Roman Catholic
Church of New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Protestant feeling in New Zealand has been stirred by what is considered in some quarters a misuse of the censorship in the interest of the Roman Catholic church, certain literature having been withheld from circulation or sale.

At a meeting in Christchurch of the Council of Churches, the following resolution was adopted: "That, while deprecating the introduction of literature which is wantonly aggressive at a time of national crisis, the council views with regret and alarm the prohibition, by an irresponsible minister, of a state report bearing the signature of President Wilson, and of books carrying information concerning the King and the Premier of Italy." Sir James Allen, Acting Prime Minister, has issued a general statement regarding the action of the government.

"It is the duty of the government," he says, "to prevent, during the war, the circulation of matter so offensive in language, allegation or insinuations, as to give rise to justifiable resentment by one class of the community. It is considered that literature attacking any religious doctrine or principle is only objectionable if the language used is outrageous in its violence. Again, attribution to a religious sect of objects distinct from the advancement of religion is not, in itself, sufficient to justify intervention by government, but the attribution of habitual immorality to classes of persons who have taken a vow of celibacy is beyond the line permissible of controversy during the war. Members of one of such classes cannot defend themselves, and the public peace and safety would be endangered if the circulation of such matters were permitted."

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Auckland center of the Protestant Political Association, in the Auckland Town Hall, the divisional secretary stated that the censorship was a successful attempt on the part of the Roman Catholic Church to lay its hand upon one of the main arteries of democracy. The government, he said, was befriending the Papacy.

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UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BOSTON-NEW YORK
TRADE A BIG ONE

Manager Huggins Appears to Have Strengthened Pitching Department, While Red Sox Have Not Lost a 1918 Player

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—While it is expected that a number of baseball trades will be made in major league circles between now and the opening of the 1919 championship races, it is doubtful if any deal is consummated that will furnish the fans with as much interesting discussion as the one made by the Boston Red Sox and New York Highlanders Wednesday. It was generally expected that some deal would be made by these two clubs during the winter; but few thought that it would involve the changing of so many players as proved to be the case.

It has been well known for some time that Manager Miller Huggins of the New York Americans considered that his team needed a strong outfielder, one who could not only field well, but could bat in the 300 class and throw to the plate after catching a deep fly or recovering a long hit. It has also been known that he wanted one or two pitchers who could be depended upon and who had plenty of experience in major league circles to help bolster up the one or two promising young boxmen who are being developed by him.

The Boston club won the American League pennant and world series championship in 1918 with a comfortable margin and without the services of a number of players who had been members of the team for several years back when the Red Sox were either at the top of the standing or very close to it. President H. H. Frazee and Manager E. G. Barrow were, therefore, in a position where they could make almost any trade without seriously weakening the playing strength of their team, and this appears to have been just what they have done, as of the three players traded, two, Lewis and Shore did not play at all in 1918 and Leonard only a part of the season.

The Red Sox have given to the New York club three players who, when at their best, have been rated as among the stars of major league baseball. G. E. Lewis, the outfielder, is one of the best throwers that ever broke into the game. He is also a free hitter, being especially good in the pinches and in 1917, his last year in the major leagues, he batted for .302. He is not, however, very fast on the bases. E. G. Shore and H. B. Leonard, the two pitchers traded, are among the best in the American League. Curiously enough both have pitched no-hit, no-run games and Leonard has the distinction of having his no-man-reach-first game, while one man reached first in the no-hit game Shore pitched, that man having been the first batsman up who was given his base on balls by Ruth, who started the game but pitched to only one man. Shore is now an ensign in the United States Navy and did not pitch in professional baseball last year, so that how he may show up next summer is a question, although he showed by what pitching he did for his navy team last summer that he was in good form. Leonard left the Red Sox about the middle of last season and went to the Fore River shipbuilding plant where he did a little pitching. When at his best, he is one of the best left-handers in baseball and should prove a valuable man to New York.

Of the four players received by Boston, Catcher Alfred Walters and Outfielder Frank Gilhooley appear to be the most valuable acquisitions, as the Boston club is already strong in pitchers with L. J. Bush, G. H. Ruth, C. W. Mays and S. B. Jones. The team is not, however, very strong in the catcher's department of play and in Walters the club secures a hustling young backstop, who promises to develop into a very good man. Gilhooley is a fast outfielder, who makes a splendid lead-off man and if he can keep in the game during the entire season, should improve the standard of play shown by the Red Sox trio of 1918. Love is a fairly promising pitcher who may develop rapidly with the Red Sox team behind him and Caldwell is good when in his best form; but he seldom keeps in that condition for many weeks at a time. He is also a good outfielder and strong batsman, so that it would not surprise many if Manager Barrow tried to make him into an outfielder next summer.

There is a factor of uncertainty which always enters into any big baseball trade and that is the result of new surroundings on the individual players involved. Going to a new team after being a member of the same club for a number of years, often results in the player speeding up his game and making the best showing of his career, and it is this factor which will be closely watched next summer in this big trade, both the New York and Boston clubs will be stronger than they were in 1918.

TO SELL LOUISVILLE CLUB
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—C. H. Wathen, president of the Louisville club of the American Association, has been offered \$150,000 for his interest in the club and has agreed to sell. It is proposed to have a stock company formed similar to that which recently took over the Minneapolis club. Wathen has expressed a willingness to take over 10 per cent of the stock in such a company.

DEAN YEOMANS
WILL HEAD H. A. C.

Appointed as Temporary Chairman in Absence of Dean Briggs—Athletic Outlook Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Dean H. A. Yeomans of Harvard University has been designated by the board of overseers to serve temporarily as chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee in the absence of Dean Briggs, who is to go to France to teach at the Sorbonne during the next half year. Dean Yeomans, therefore, will accompany Dean Briggs and Maj. F. W. Moore, graduate manager of the Harvard Athletic Association, to the meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which is scheduled to be held in New York City later this month.

It is announced that during the meeting Harvard's two representatives will be given an opportunity to discuss and decide upon an athletic policy for this winter and the spring of 1919, with representatives of Yale and Princeton Universities. The two latter institutions will be represented by Prof. R. N. Corwin and Dean Howard McClenahan, respectively, both men being the head of the athletic committee at their college.

The initial meeting of candidates for the varsity and freshman hockey teams will be held on Thursday evening, Jan. 2, in the offices of the Harvard Athletic Association. R. E. Gross '19, captain and coach of last year's informal seven will be one of the speakers. Plans for the season will be outlined. The two rinks built on Soldiers Field will be ready for the returning students, and all home contests will be played on them. Several near-by colleges have written for matches, but no games will be booked until after the New York meeting.

Prospects for a fine tennis team are promising, although the men will be practically all new comers. The 1921 team is sending back to college Captain de Turrenne, Frank Hanighen, at one time a member of the doubles championship team of Nebraska; J. B. Fenno, a junior Massachusetts champion; Gerald Caner, brother of the former intercollegiate title holder; and Harry Snelling. A. E. Kirk '20, manager of the varsity team last spring, is the only upper class man expected to return.

GAME DEPENDS ON
PLAYERS' RETURN

Northwestern University Will Have a Strong Basketball Five If Eligibles Are Able to Leave the Army and Navy Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau EVANSTON, Illinois—The class of basketball that will be played at Northwestern University during the coming season depends upon whether or not a number of former players are released from military service in time to join the team, according to Coach William McGill and T. H. Robinson, who will have charge of basketball at Northwestern this year. If these men, among them several of last year's freshmen who looked promising, should return, the Purple is expected to make a good showing. Even with the most favorable turn of things, the coaches do not expect the class of basketball to equal that played by Northwestern last year, when M. P. Underhill, all-western forward; Lloyd Ellingwood, all-western guard; R. J. Hubbel, center; and L. W. Gessler, guard, were playing. Gessler, Underhill and Hubbel were lost to the team through graduation and Ellingwood '19 is in the United States Navy and is not expected to return. Among the men whom the coaches are hoping will return to join the team are Allen Marquardt '19, one of the best forwards Northwestern ever had in the opinion of Coach Robinson; A. V. Ligare '19, who played as substitute center and forward last year, and George Young, a substitute guard last year.

"The possibilities are that a number of last year's freshmen who are now in the military service may also be released in time to join the team. H. A. Elison, who has been playing football with the Great Lakes Naval Training Station team, is among the number. Elison was one of the best preparatory school centers, Coach Robinson said, and with his experience in the football team at Great Lakes should be a valuable addition to the squad. Other last year's freshmen the coaches are counting on are N. J. Graham, John Norman and C. E. Knight. Norman is a wonderful floor man and accurate in throwing baskets. Knight is expected to take a guard position. He has also had training in football at the Great Lakes.

The coaches at Northwestern are counting on these eight men to form a nucleus for a good team. Should they not be released to join the squad, Northwestern does not expect to make much of a showing in the Western Conference. About 20 men have been out for practice each day, Coach Robinson says. As the Western Conference has gone back to the freshman rule, it is making basketball very uncertain in a number of colleges. If the freshman rule had not been put in force again, Coach Robinson states, Northwestern would have any amount of material from which to select a team.

WASHINGTON WINS
FOOTBALL TITLE

Missouri Valley Conference Gridiron Championship of 1918 Goes to St. Louis College as Result of Post-Season Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau COLUMBIA, Missouri—For the first time in the history of the Missouri Valley Conference, Washington University has won the football championship. The title went to Washington, somewhat to the surprise of the Conference football followers, when the eleven of that university defeated the University of Nebraska in a post-season game Dec. 7, a contest arranged with a view of settling the championship.

Nebraska and Washington had one Conference victory each to its credit and no defeats at the hands of a Conference team. The Nebraskans were the favorites, having a heavier team and one that had met more capable opponents during the season. Nebraska had defeated the University of Kansas, and Kansas, in turn, had defeated the Kansas State Agricultural College, putting the latter college out of the race for the championship. Washington had administered a defeat to Drake University, the only Conference school that it had met. Thus Washington and Nebraska were the only members of the Conference with a clear record, the Iowa State College team having lost to Kansas State Agricultural College and the University of Missouri having abandoned its schedule for the season. The struggle resulted in a clear victory by the score of 20 to 7 for Washington.

For some time previous to the game there was talk, especially on the part of Nebraska, that it could not be for the championship, since it had been learned that Washington was playing men who were not eligible under the Missouri Valley rules. It was contended by Washington that the rules of the Valley had been suspended as to the eligibility of players for the season because of the Students Army Training Corps, and that Washington was merely following the precedent set by other members of the Conference. Nebraska withdrew its objections to the players, and both teams went into the game with the understanding that the winner was to be adjudged champion.

Nevertheless, the championship of the Missouri Valley Conference this year carries with it much less glory than in previous years, owing to the unsettled conditions pertaining to football and the schedules caused by the disorganized state into which the installation of the S. A. T. C. threw athletic conditions. Glaring changes mark the season just passed in the conference. The eligibility rules pertaining to the playing of freshmen and others who were not in college a term prior to the time they joined the team, and still others who were not keeping up their scholastic standing, were dropped. Thus the teams representing the various institutions were not of the same character as have represented the college heretofore. The other unsatisfactory thing was that there was little chance for a general comparison of strength, since the schedules were demoralized, and few of the teams played more than one game with another member of the Conference.

Summing up the season briefly the members of the Conference probably ranked as follows, judging from comparative games: Washington, Nebraska, Kansas, Kansas State, Iowa State College, Drake, Missouri, Washington leads with the championship through its victory over Nebraska and with a previous victory over Drake. Nebraska must come second although it played the strong Notre Dame team to a tie, because it lost to Washington after having defeated Kansas. Kansas is next as a result of its victory over the Kansas State Agricultural College and Kansas State is placed fourth as a result of having defeated Iowa State College.

There is no way of judging the comparative strength of Iowa State College and Drake University, except through scores made against outside colleges, for the two teams did not meet nor did either play against the same team during the season. Iowa State seems, however, to have had a stronger team. Missouri, not having played a game during the entire season, of course, was an unknown quantity and must be placed last.

One result of the limited schedules and the dragging interest that ensued in athletics throughout the season as shown by the small attendance at most of the games, is a depleted state of finances in the athletic departments of the members of the Conference. There are no statistics available from any of the colleges, yet it is true that the incomes from attendance at the football games, from which most athletic departments draw a bulk of their revenues, have been greatly reduced. This may make it difficult for some colleges to maintain basketball, baseball and track teams in the coming seasons for these sports seldom ever pay for themselves.

The coaches at the various colleges are looking forward to a normal season next year with regular practice, stronger material and eligibility rules once more in force. Most of them expect to recruit the members of their teams from those men who quit college to go into national service and who are expected to return next fall to take up their college work again.

CORNELL SPORTS
MUCH IN DOUBT

Lack of Funds Likely to Handicap the Ithacans in Intercollegiate Competitions This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor ITHACA, New York—Just how active a part Cornell University will play in intercollegiate athletic competition during the remainder of the collegiate year will depend upon the amount of money raised from the sale of season tickets and the two big annual benefits, the indoor carnival and the spring day show. The sale of tickets is now going on and those in charge hope to raise a large amount of money in this way.

No matter how successful the various means of raising money may be, it is certain that with the reopening of the university after the annual holiday vacation, athletics will start up in full force. It is now simply a question of whether there will be enough money to permit of the preparing of extensive intercollegiate schedules, or just enough to permit of inter-college and class competition, with possibly one or two games with outside colleges.

The first sport which will get under way will be basketball. The Ithacans are going to have a five this winter, although it is practically certain that the Red and White will not be a member of the Intercollegiate Basketball League, due to a lack of funds. There appears to be a fairly good number of available candidates and it is hoped that the management will find its way clear to schedule a few games with outside colleges. As to who will coach the five remains to be decided, although it is hoped that Dr. A. H. Sharpe, who has handled the five in years past, will be available.

With J. F. Moakley still at Ithaca, it is expected that the track team will come up to the usual standard of Red and White teams. Candidates for this team will be called out early next month for indoor work and the outlook is promising. If the raising of funds proves successful, it will be possible to enter a track team in the outdoor meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and possibly a dual meet or two with Harvard, Yale or Pennsylvania as opponents.

It looks very much as if Cornell would not have any rowing competition or inter-college competition. The question of a coach is one that is giving the rowing authorities considerable concern. C. E. Courtney, the famous veteran, will do little or no active work this winter and there is no money with which to hire a good rowing coach and it looks as if the oarsmen would have to depend on volunteer varsity coaching. The Red and White authorities are particularly anxious to sign J. C. Rice, the former Columbia rowing coach, but this cannot be done this winter on account of a lack of funds. He is regarded by former Cornell oarsmen as the most logical successor to Coach Courtney, and if enough money can be secured between now and next fall, there is little doubt but that Coach Rice will be in charge of the Ithacans, provided, of course, he is then open to an engagement.

WILL DEFEND HIS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau CHICAGO, Illinois—August Kieckhefer, Chicago world's three-cushion championship holder, will defend his title for the sixth time since he won it from Alfredo de Oro of Havana, Cuba, last February, on Jan. 8, 9 and 10, in this city. His opponent will be Pierre Maupome, of Mexico. Last April 17, Kieckhefer won from Maupome in a successful defense of his title, 150 to 148, after the Mexican star had led for two blocks of the 150 point match. A large hall, half a city block in area, has been engaged for the match as the popularity of the three-cushion title matches in this city has taxed the capacity of various smaller halls in which the recent contests were held.

MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau DALLAS, Texas—Dallas is to have a municipal golf course on land owned by the city at White Rock, a large, artificial reservoir covering several thousand acres three miles north of Dallas and built as a water supply for the city. Mayor Joe E. Lawther has taken the question of the golf course before the city commission, and the proposition is being favorably considered.

MACTAVISH ELECTED CAPTAIN
DENVER, Colorado—Earl MacTavish, fullback, was elected captain of the 1919 football squad of Colorado at a recent meeting held here. MacTavish played his first season of inter-collegiate football during the past campaign and was one of the stars of the conference. He was acting captain during the season just finished.

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ARROW
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25 CENTS EACH
CLUETT, PEABODY & Co. Inc. Makers

FULL SCHEDULES
FOR OREGON A. C.

Intra-Mural Athletics Will Be Given a Prominent Place at That Agricultural College During the Coming Semester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau CORVALLIS, Oregon—With the resumption of normal academic work at Oregon Agricultural College, the athletic department is planning upon the return to regular work in its particular branch. Already full schedules in many sports have been made up for the intramural teams and others will follow.

The athletic situation at the college was very different this fall to that of previous years, but normal conditions will soon be returned to. It is planned, however, by Dr. A. D. Browne, head of the physical training department, to retain several features of the army régime in the regular collegiate sports.

Standard government methods of teaching various sports will be featured and physical training will be given along the lines which army camp experts have used. Effort will be made for a standardization of college physical training and athletics through this policy.

Intramural athletics will be given much prominence next semester, according to present plans. Meetings have already been held by the fraternities in which schedules for various games were drawn up. The national fraternities, local fraternities and groups of independents will each have a league in which round-robins will be played. The winners of the three leagues will play each other for the championship.

The games which will be played in intramural athletics are basketball, track, wrestling and probably boxing. Mass boxing, as has been taught the boys of the S. A. T. C., will be retained, as Dr. Browne considers that it has been very successful. It is also very popular with the men.

The men's gymnasium, which was used as a barracks for soldiers for several months, has now been vacated by them and is being put in shape for basketball. Varsity and intramural teams will play there under the direction of Coach J. W. Hargiss. Wrestling under H. C. McDonald will be arranged in a large room, especially furnished for this sport. With the demobilization of the S. A. T. C., the army which has been a huge mess hall for thousands of men, will be available once again for winter track. A first-class track, pole vault pit and other equipment will be put in shape at once upon vacation by the staff of army cooks.

To date athletics at the college have consisted largely of football, boxing and wrestling. A feature of the work in wrestling and boxing this fall has been the bouts staged at huge rallies held in the armory. Four rallies were arranged this year, at which boxing and wrestling formed an important share of the evening's entertainment. Members of various companies represented their groups before hundreds of enthusiastic fans. One end of the armory was provided with bleachers and big arc lights, so that many boys could attend the meetings.

Plans are now being made for the spring schedule of sports which will be run off following the midwinter series. Baseball will be played by local and national fraternity leagues and by the independent league, and there will also be tennis and track for the men.

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FURS

There are some stores whose names are generally accepted as warrants of excellence. The A. E. Burkhardt Co. is such a store because of the unusually high quality, reliability, style and distinction of the furs we sell. The cost of dependable furs is not great when priced as we price furs.

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Catal 1922-1923

SQUASH TENNIS
SCHEDULE OUT

Metropolitan District Interclub Series Will Start Jan. 9 With Four Teams After the Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor NEW YORK, New York—Opening Jan. 9, and continuing every Thursday thereafter until Feb. 13, four teams are scheduled to take part in the Metropolitan Inter-Club squash tennis championship, tournament of 1919, and prospects of some interesting competition being staged are considered to be very bright. The contestants for the honors are the Harvard Club, the Yale Club, the Columbia Club and the combined Princeton-Squash clubs' teams.

This year there will be only one class of competition instead of two (Class A and Class B), as has been the case in past years. This is due to the fact that many of the squash tennis players of the city are still engaged in war service, and it is believed by the authorities in charge that it will be better to have only one class this winter. Each team will be made up of five players without substitutions. Each match will be best two out of three games.

The Harvard Club is now holding both the Class A and Class B championship titles, and many figure that the representatives of the Crimson will have little difficulty retaining the title another winter. The club will open with the combined Princeton-Squash team, and will meet Yale at the Yale Club Jan. 16, playing the return match with Yale on the Harvard Club courts, Feb. 6. The full schedule of matches follows:

Jan. 9—Harvard Club at Princeton-Squash, Yale Club at Columbia Club; 12—Princeton-Squash at Columbia Club, Harvard Club at Yale Club; 23—Columbia Club at Harvard Club, Princeton-Squash at Yale Club; 30—Princeton-Squash at Harvard Club, Columbia Club at Yale Club.
Feb. 6—Princeton-Squash at Columbia Club, Yale Club at Harvard Club; 13—Columbia Club at Harvard Club, Yale Club at Princeton-Squash Club.

HEADQUARTERS' FIVE
HAS BRIGHT OUTLOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—Basketball among the stations of the first naval district is progressing favorably, several of the stations having already opened their schedules. At the headquarters in the Little Building the women yeomen have organized their team and are holding practice, while the men have not yet started active work.

This delay has been caused by the squad not having obtained their outfits, and although not able to go through any team work, H. D. Ayers, who is coaching both fives at the headquarters station, has been putting his charges through a course of "talks" in preparation for the time when they can start their scrimmages. Coach Ayers is confident that the Little Building's prospects for a successful season on the courts are very bright, and feels sure that the five will give as good an account of itself as did the football team in the fall.

The game will be the last football contest many of the Great Lakes players will ever participate in. Several have declared that they will be "through for good" after the conclusion of the New Year's Day clash, but they added that they were going to make sure that they would win that finale to their gridiron careers. Head Coach McCreary and Ensign Dana Morrison, assistant coach and manager, accompany the party of 22. Commander J. B. Kaufman, U. S. N., athletic officer of the naval training station, will leave for Los Angeles on Dec. 26, being delayed by concluding business of his office, in preparation to going to active sea duty.

W. H. Eckersall of Chicago, noted football authority and official of the Central West also makes the trip to the coast with the team. The Great Lakes players will spend the interval between their arrival at Los Angeles early next week, and New Year's Day, in acclimatizing themselves, and practicing for the game.

GREAT LAKES TEAM
STARTS FOR COAST

Two Complete Elevens Leave for Los Angeles Early This Morning to Uphold the Gridiron Honors of the Middle West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

GREAT LAKES, Illinois—Twenty-two players, enough for two complete elevens, are scheduled to depart on the Great Lakes Naval Training Station football squad for Los Angeles, California, early this morning. They compose the aggregation which is to play the pick of the Pacific Coast in an inter-sectional football game at Pasadena, California, on New Year's Day, in the important athletic feature of the annual Tournament of Roses there. The prospective opponent for Great Lakes is Mare Island (California) Marine Corps, whose eleven has had a great season on the coast.

The Great Lakes team is determined to uphold the football honors of the Middle West, and reinforce their claim to the championship of the East, South, and Central West, by defeating the best team the Pacific Coast can line up against them, in the way of football opposition. Before closing its gridiron season in this section, two weeks ago, Great Lakes had played nine games, won seven, tied two, and run up 183 points to 27 of the combined opposition. Only four teams of the nine scored against the blue-jackets all season.

Great Lakes were sent through their last practice on Wednesday afternoon, each man of the 22 getting a tryout which was complete enough to assure Head Coach Lieut. C. J. McCreary, U. S. N., that he was individually competent to take up a position in the lineup and carry the play to the opposing team. Lieutenant McCreary wished to assure himself that every man on his squad was thoroughly familiar with signals, and could step into any gap which might be created during the course of the New Year's Day game.

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Have You Made Up Your
Holiday List?

Make your Gifts useful ones and they'll be appreciated in a larger measure and greater degree. "The gift without the giver is bare"—therefore, let your gifts be such that the giver will be remembered—because of the care and thoughtfulness that went with the gift. Shillito's have articles that make just such gifts.

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MERCHANDISE ORDERS

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"Sweet Clover" Lunch Rooms
26 East 4th St., Next 4th St.
Entrance to Gibson House.
General Dining Room, 2nd Floor.
Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor.
Luncheon 11 to 3. Dinner 5 to 7:30
CINCINNATI

THE FAIRSTORE
Cincinnati's
Progressive Department Store
We Give and Redeem Surety Coupons

Potters Shoes
A Household Word in Cincinnati Since 1866
We've Grown With the City
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Known for their distinctive apparel for
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MRS. C. C. COUDEN
Studio of Millinery
Suite 426, Hotel Gibson, Cincinnati, O.
REDUCTION ON ALL FALL AND WINTER
HATS—ONE-QUARTER OFF ORIGINAL
PRICE

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SHIP CONTRACTS
TO BE FINISHED

Announcement Is Made by the
Emergency Fleet Corporation
Official That No Further Can-
cellations Will Be Ordered

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—
With contracts aggregating approxi-
mately 1,000,000 tons of shipping, in-
volving \$200,000,000, already abrogated
under the plan of peace-time retrenchment,
Howard Conley, vice-president of the
Emergency Fleet Corporation, announced
that no other cancellations will be
ordered.

Since it was organized, the Fleet
Corporation has contracted for 16,000,000
tons of shipping, and about
3,500,000 tons have been delivered to
the shipping board so far, including
ships built and requisitioned. Eleven
million tons remain to be constructed.

The Fleet Corporation also has can-
celed contracts for ship armament
amounting to \$50,000,000. The largest
single ship contract canceled was one
given the Bethlehem Shipbuilding
Corporation at Alameda, California,
for \$60,000,000.

Several large shipyards owned by
the Fleet Corporation will automati-
cally cease to exist as government
yards as a result of these cancella-
tions, among which are mentioned the
operation by the Foundation Ship-
building Company, at New York, the
Wood shipyard operated by the Traylor
Shipbuilding Company, at Bristol,
Pennsylvania, and the yard operated
by J. M. Murdock, at Jacksonville,
Florida. In each case, however, the
operating company has the option of
purchasing the yard and continuing in
business.

LOW PRICE FOR
LIBERTY BONDS

Persistent selling of fourth Liberty
4½ per cent bonds forced them to a
new low price level in yesterday's New
York stock market. The selling, which
has been continuous since the issue
was listed, is attributed in part to
the necessities of borrowers in a money
market that has been a limited one
for a long period. The pending new
Liberty Loan issue also is a factor in
depressing prices. The decline today
had an unsettling effect upon the rest
of the market, prices generally reced-
ing. Southern Pacific closed with a
net loss of 3 points. Union Pacific
dropped 1½. Southern Railway 1½.
Lehigh Valley 1½. Lackawanna Steel
1½. Baldwin 1½. Atchafalaya 1½ and
Central Leather 1½.

United Fruit moved up a point in
Boston.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton
prices here Thursday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec.	29.40	29.50	29.15	29.48
Jan.	27.50	28.05	27.35	27.98
Mar.	26.45	26.60	26.24	26.59
May	25.50	25.65	25.38	25.52
July	24.70	24.78	24.58	24.67
Oct.	22.85	22.77	22.60	22.70

Spots 29.55, down 20 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Moni-
tor from the New Orleans Cotton
Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s
private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton
prices here Thursday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec.	29.25	29.50	29.40	29.50
Jan.	27.45	27.80	27.43	27.77
Mar.	26.05	26.35	26.15	26.28
May	25.30	25.54	25.25	25.26

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTS-
BURGH

	1918	1917
Operating revenues	\$5,617,446	\$4,204,104
Operating expenses	\$5,674,880	\$4,204,104
Gross income	\$1,019,401	\$1,225,853
Net income	\$41,756	\$77,399

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—The weekly
statement of the Bank of England
shows these changes: Total reserve
£28,091,000, decreased £581,000; cir-
culation £68,963,000, increased £1,455,000; bullion £78,604,000, increased
£874,000; other securities £93,217,000,
decreased £2,684,000; other deposits
£143,884,000, decreased £9,115,000;
payment deposits £28,868,000, increased
£1,450,000; government securities
£69,255,000, decreased £4,430,000.
The proportion of the bank's reserve
to liabilities is now 16.30 per cent,
compared with 15.90 per cent last
week and compares with a decline
from 19% to 18% per cent in this week
last year. Clearings through the Lon-
don banks for the week were £442,220,000
compared with £437,240,000
last week and £390,639,000 this week
last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercan-
tile paper 6, sterling 60-day bills
4.72%, commercial 60-day bills on
banks 4.72%, commercial 60-day bills
4.72%, demand 4.75, cables 4.76-4.78.
Francs demand 5.45%, cables 5.47%.
Guilders demand 42%, cables 42%.
Lire demand 6.36, cables 6.35. Mexi-
can dollars 77%. Government bonds
heavy, railroad bonds easy. Time
loans easier 5½ bid. Call money
steadier, high 4½, low 4, ruling rate
4½, closing bid 4, offered 4½, last
loan 4½. Bank acceptances 4½.

CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED

ALBANY, New York—The Don-
ner Steel Company Inc. filed certificate
with the Secretary of State increasing
its capital stock from \$11,000,000 to
\$13,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	83½	83½	83	83½
Am Can	47½	48½	46½	46½
Am Car & Pdry	87½	87½	85½	85½
Am Loco	62	62	61	61
Am Smelting	81½	82½	80½	80½
Am Sugar	111	111	111	111
Am T & T	100½	100½	100½	100½
Anaconda	65	65	64½	64½
Atchafalaya	93½	93½	92½	92½
Baldwin	75½	75½	74½	74½
B & O	54	54	53½	53½
Beth Steel B	62½	62½	61½	61½
Beth Steel pfd	104½	104½	104½	104½
B R T	31½	31½	29½	29½
Can Pac	159½	159½	157½	157½
Can Leather	60½	61½	60½	60½
Ches & Ohio	56½	57	56	56
C M & St P	42½	43	42½	42½
Chl. R. I. & Pac	169½	167½	164½	164½
C R I & P	67	67	66½	66½
C R I & P 7%	80	80	79	79
Chino	34½	34½	33½	33½
Col. R. I. & Pac	169½	167½	164½	164½
Crucible Steel	57½	58	57	57
Cuba Cane	30½	30½	30½	30½
Cuba Cane pfd	80	80	79½	79½
Gen Elec	147½	147½	147½	147½
Gen Motors	128½	129	128½	128½
Goodrich	56½	56½	56½	56½
Gr. N. Y. pfd	91	91	90½	90½
Inspiration	47½	48½	47½	47½
Int M M pfd	111½	111½	110½	110½
Kennecott	34½	34½	34½	34½
Max Motor	28½	28½	28½	28½
Midvale	45½	45½	44½	44½
Mo Pac	25½	25½	24½	24½
N Y Central	71	71	70½	70½
N Y N. H. & H.	101	101	100½	100½
N. Y. Pac	92½	92½	91½	91½
Penn	46	46	45½	45½
Pierce-Arrow	42½	42½	42½	42½
Pan-Am Pac	66½	66½	65½	65½
Ray Cons	41	41	40½	40½
Reading	82	82½	81½	81½
Rep I & Steel	73½	73½	73	73
So Pacific	101½	101½	98½	98½
St. Ry	30½	30½	29½	29½
Studebaker	52½	52½	51½	51½
Texas Co	190	190	190	190
Un Pac	129	129½	127	127½
U S Rubber	78½	78½	77½	77½
U S Steel	98½	98½	97½	97½
U S Steel pfd	112½	112½	112½	112½
Utah Copper	74½	74½	74	74
Westinghouse	42½	42½	42	42
Willamette	28½	28½	28½	28½
Wills-Over	46	46	45½	45½
Total sales	404,800			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	93.10	93.20	92.10	92.20
Lib 4s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 4½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 5s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 5½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 6s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 6½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 7s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 7½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 8s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 8½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 9s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 9½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 10s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 10½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 11s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 11½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 12s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 12½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 13s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 13½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 14s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 14½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 15s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 15½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 16s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 16½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 17s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 17½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 18s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 18½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 19s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 19½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 20s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 20½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 21s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 21½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 22s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 22½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 23s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 23½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 24s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 24½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 25s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 25½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 26s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 26½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 27s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 27½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 28s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 28½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 29s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 29½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 30s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 30½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 31s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 31½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 32s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 32½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 33s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 33½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 34s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 34½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 35s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 35½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 36s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 36½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 37s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 37½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 38s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 38½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 39s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 39½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 40s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 40½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 41s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 41½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 42s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 42½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 43s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 43½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 44s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
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Lib 45s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
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Lib 46s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
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Lib 49s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
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Lib 55s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
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Lib 56s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 56½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 57s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 57½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 58s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20
Lib 58½s	92.10	92.10	92.10	92.20

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Real Value of Bargains

To many women the world over the magic word "bargain" is like a trumpet call to action. There is something indescribably tempting in the thought of getting possession of articles which are more or less necessary to one's welfare for a smaller sum of money than they are actually worth. Occasionally, of course, this may be achieved; but, generally speaking, it is a truism that one cannot have genuine worth without paying for it. And, when all is said, should one really covet it?

This is the longing that leads one to hunt crowded aisles in the big shops, eagerly tossing and turning over piles of tumbled articles on the counters, in company with others intent upon the same errand. Something which has been purchased for less money than our friends assure us it is actually worth, seems to have incredibly more value in our eyes than something else for which we have reluctantly paid well. Anybody has heard one woman assure another that she has seen "that very same suit, at another shop down town, for \$5 less; at your shop one paid largely for the name." Very well; let each purchase her costume at the shop of her choice; then compare the wearing qualities of the two articles in question. It is not to be pretended that there are no exceptions to the general rule here laid down; but in the main, although the two suits may have appeared to be identical in material and in make, unless the purchaser is a remarkably able judge of values, the chances are that the one for which good value was paid will long outlast the other in its serviceableness and satisfaction given. After all, we must pay for what we have; it is only the long-accepted rule of fair exchange.

But to return to those so-called bargains. When one has faced this habit of pursuing bargains and has seen it for what it is worth, there remains the quiet understanding of when and how to take advantage of "marked-downs." Every one knows, of course, that most shops have seasons when their desire to clean out their stock, in order to start afresh, impels them to offer at a considerable reduction articles which have not readily sold when the demand was greatest. The writer discovered, last winter, considerably after the holidays, when warm garments had lost their appeal and the spring styles held full sway, a coat of excellent quality and style which she secured at a figure much lower than that originally placed upon it. Such is the abnormal state of affairs in the United States, with regard to woolen stuffs, that had she waited until this fall to buy, in all probability such a garment would have cost almost half as much again.

This, one may consider, is taking only a legitimate advantage of the marked-down sales. The same thing may be said, of course, of sales of innumerable other indispensable articles of wearing apparel and household use. There is the month when the great white sales are to be expected; at another time, furniture is ordinarily reduced in price; at still other times, footware may be secured at lower prices than in the height of the fashionable season. Shops need often to clear off their shelves and counters, in preparation for restocking their supplies; and, if one knows just when to act, one may find genuine bargains.

If women would weigh carefully their household needs, decide exactly what to buy and the correct time in which to seek it out, giving not the slightest heed to others around them who are influenced by the general rush for the bargain counters—impelled to buy, buy anything at all so long as one pays less for it than one knows in one's heart to be the reasonable price—countless mistakes and disappointments would be avoided. Shopping, like everything else which one does necessarily and in the course of one's daily routine, may be done intelligently, with careful calculation and wisdom of forethought; and, in the working out of this process, it will be found that hot-headed bargain seeking has no rightful place.

Rugs From China

During three periods of Chinese history, the making of rugs was a most flourishing and important industry, and what are today known as antique Chinese rugs belong to these three periods, the Ming, the K'ang-hi and the K'ien-lung, according to vice-consul Jay C. Huston, of Hankow. Marco Polo, in writing of his visit to Kublai Khan, he says, speaks of the beautiful rugs of the palaces and mentions pieces inlaid with figures representing birds and beasts. Kublai Khan it was who, as first of the Mongol dynasty and a conqueror of western nations, brought outside influences into China. It is said that Arabian and Persian art had a great influence on rug-making at that time, but that, unfortunately, none of the rugs of that period have been preserved. The Ming dynasty, which followed that, has been characterized as a purely Chinese dynasty, and the rugs made then were of coarse texture, with extremely simple geometrical designs and few colors. Later, in the reign of K'ang-hi of the Manchus, a great patron of art, the rugs were quite closely woven and the geometrical figures which adorned them were elaborate in design.

What has been called China's golden age in rug-making was in the K'ien-lung period, when the emperor imported weavers from western lands. These artists introduced floral designs and medallions into their rugs, and surrounded them usually with borders of deep blue.

Chinese rugs were wholly made by

hand, from the shearing of the sheep, that probably grazed on Mongolian plains, through the dyeing, designing and final finishing. The methods of primitive spinners were interesting, especially in Mongolia, where the wandering shepherds twirled the wool on hand spindles as they went about.

Dyeing was a most important process and it was said that the rugs could be boiled to shreds, without in the least affecting the colors. First, the design was made and taken to the rug-maker, who then proceeded to mix and make his dyes in huge iron caldrons; next, dyeing the whole amount of yarn to be used in the rug in these same caldrons, experimenting over and over again until he succeeded in getting just the right shades. When dyed, the yarn was often rinsed in cold water several times, before being hung up to dry; it is never wrung from the skein, as that would result in an uneven distribution of the color. The dye-maker, so it is said, had no printed books nor recipes, but memorized all his formulae. Dye-makers were accustomed to exhibit in their shops sample cards, showing the colors that they could supply. The yarn, when dyed, was presented for the buyer's inspection, before the process of making the rug was begun, in order that the colors might be exactly what were wanted.

Although the old Chinese rug-makers are considered to have been experts in the art of making colors, they used but comparatively few, a custom which modern artisans of the country have also observed fairly largely. The Chinese are considered to stand preeminent in the use of blues and yellows; but, although many shades of the latter color are carefully called imperial, the use of the genuine imperial yellow is extremely rare. Chinese reds not infrequently have a yellowish tinge or hue and they appear in many shades, as also does salmon pink, which is obtained from a variety of redwood tree which is found in the western part of China.

Mr. Huston's description of the actual making of the rug is interesting. He says: "The Chinese rug is not woven, but tied. On a heavy wooden frame, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, are stretched the cotton threads, like the strings of a harp. The small hand-painted design is submitted to the rug man, who sketches his design on white paper, according to the actual scale of the rug. This pattern is worked in and out of the strings of the warp. When it is in position, it is painted on the warp with black ink. The design is then removed, and the workers set to work tying the knots and cutting the string."

"Strictly speaking, there is no wool, but the cotton filler is run in after each row of knots has been tied and pounded down. Each boy or workman sits in front of the warp. At his side are a few simple tools. Behind him, on a level with the height of his head, are suspended the various balls of yarn which he is to use. He catches the loose end of the color desired and ties two strands of the warp together and cuts the ends of his knot with a small knife. When a row of knots has been finished, a length of cotton filler is run through and pounded down with a heavy iron fork which is thrust into the warp. This completed, the row of tufts is trimmed to even lengths, which is one of the most difficult parts of the weaver's work. After the rug is finished, some maker clip the designs along the lines of the pattern, for example, outlining a flower or bird. As a result, the pattern is brought into bold relief without the interjection of any other color. This is a Chinese invention which takes the place of the color outline. The Chinese designer, if left to himself, adheres strictly to the conventional and symbolic figures which play such an important part in the history of Chinese art. If he is to make a bird rug, it is sure to be a collection of every known species. If it is to be a flower rug, it will contain the flora of the entire country. The native designers are very skillful with the brush, and some of their water-color pictures are marvels in design and color."

The Chinese people, according to this writer, have had the faculty of taking from their neighbors whatever in art they fancied, and of making it absolutely their own, embodying it into their designs with a strictly Chinese touch. Muhammadan art is believed to have had a large influence on Chinese designs, and some of the best Chinese rugs were made in the northwestern part of the country at a time when many of the inhabitants there were followers of Muhammad. This region, too, was in the direct line of travel across the country and, in earlier times, was crossed by the old trade routes. Designs or motifs for designs were also adapted from Buddhist, Hindu and, indirectly, from Greek art. For instance, the popular swastika is extremely ancient and symbolized various things among a number of different nations.

Today, there are a number of American firms in China, having factories of their own or else controlling the product of certain Chinese factories and they, by reason of their wide experience, are considered to be in a position to guarantee their products.

A Novel Hat Trimming

A simple, but extremely smart, trimming for a mushroom sailor of black velvet, seen recently in a fashionable Fifth Avenue shop, consisted merely of a string of jet beads, not very large ones, caught about the hat where crown meets brim, and ending with two dangling ends of beads beaded with the simple knot. The beads were beautifully cut and the effect most pleasing.



"Beautiful materials and fine embroidery will play a large part in her productions"

Handicrafts for Women: Artistic Dressmaking

LONDON, England.—Individuality in dress, of the right kind, must always represent the high-water mark of the dressmaker's art. It follows, therefore, that the more artistic sense the maker of dresses can bring to her craft, the better, provided always that it really is artistic sense, and therefore is characterized by the restraint—so utterly apart from limitation—which is a characteristic of all that has any claim to be art. Indeed, restraint, and the ruthless elimination of all that is unnecessary to the effect aimed at, may be the corollary of the most profuse ornament, when this is essential to the result to be attained; but this quality is just as necessary in the applied arts, including that of making beautiful clothes, as it is in carrying out a work of art in the grand style.

Dress, to be really successful, should be entirely suited to its wearer, and it is partly the perception of this fact, and a rigid adherence to it, that leads to achievement in the higher walks of dressmaking. The making of garments, on these lines, may well rank as an artistic handicraft; and, in following it as such, the right women may well find a congenial and also a profitable career. It is hardly necessary to say that it is more especially in dress that it is to be worn indoors that the artistic craftsman's opportunities lie. Dress for the street, the country, or for business purposes of all kinds, must be subject to certain limitations, but in the making of negligees, a species of garment for which no English word seems yet to have been discovered, cloaks, and jumpers, there are opportunities for making clothes which may have a real claim to be called works of art.

The woman who intends to embark on such work as a profession will do well to take good stock of her qualifications for it at the outset, for mediocrity is not in the least likely to meet with success. Real artistic feeling and good sense of form and color are, of course, essential; but, in addition to these endowments, practical qualifications, such as some business knowledge and capacity and an acquaintance with the technique of her subject, are essential. The designing of artistic dress makes heavy demands, if success is to be attained, and there must be something really distinctive about the garments, if this is to be achieved.

Among practical considerations, to be taken into account, the best way of procuring materials is an important point; and an introduction to a good wholesale house, which will supply stuffs at a reasonable figure, will eliminate one of the chief difficulties which enterprises of this kind have to face in their early days. Then comes the question of judicious buying, and it may be asked whether it is not well to make a rigid rule that nothing shall be bought, at any rate until the business is on a fair way to success, for which there is not a definite purpose in view. Random buying, however tempting, may well prove a pitfall.

The maker of artistic garments on the lines indicated, if she is to be successful, will hold steadily to the standard she has set for herself. If she has something to give, she will find that those people to whom her ideas appeal will appreciate her work. It is for these people that she should produce, and she should have the courage to refuse to lower her standard. In this way, she will find her own public, and will maintain the position she has set for herself as an artistic crafts-woman.

Such a worker may find ideas in all sorts of unexpected places; flowers are fairly obvious, but the sight of a beechwood in winter, or of a leafless hedgerow with its scarlet berries, seen against the blue mists beyond, or an atmospheric effect, all sorts of things, wholly apart, apparently, from the art of dressmaking, as most people conceive it, will be material for

her; and she will be well advised to name her garments after the ideas which give rise to them. For, quite apart from the pretty names which will be found by this method, she will furnish a hint to the imagination of those who see the garments, which will enable them to appreciate the source of the underlying idea; and a blue and green negligee may serve to recall the love-in-a-mist, which gave the idea to its designer.

Beautiful materials and fine embroidery will play a large part in her productions and all will be grist that comes to her mill. Past centuries and distant countries will supply ideas of which use may be made, in the matter both of the form of the garments and of the embroidery which adorns them. In this connection, some of the fine collections of old embroideries in the museums are useful, for among them all sorts of quaint fancies and conceits may be found, which may well be turned to account.

It is wise to begin such a business on modest lines and to develop it gradually, as occasion and growth shall demand. In the early days, the greater part of the work may have to be done by the designer herself, although it seems that, in most cases, she should have the help of one really reliable worker to execute the more mechanical details. As her business grows, it is essential that she should keep it thoroughly under her individual control in all its details, in order that her work should not lose the distinctive features which constitute its *raison d'être*.

Cut Flowers in Winter

Unless one has a greenhouse and is able to raise one's own flowers, there are likely to be few cut blossoms for house decoration in the winter months. Florists' blooms are more expensive than for a long time, owing to the increased cost of production due to the war. For that reason, flowers must be chosen with special care and used in such a way as to make the most of them.

Probably carnations are the most satisfactory flowers to be bought at the stores, because they last longer than almost any other kind. Carnations, too, can be used in almost any combination, for they are among the most accommodating of flowers. You will not get the most harmonious results, though, if you have several different colors in one vase. Half a dozen pink carnations look much better than three that are pink and three that are red. It is always safe to use white carnations with any other kind. There are one or two yellow varieties on the market, but they are not very popular, which is well, for they are not desirable for house decoration.

This year a great many snapdragons will be offered. They are good flowers to use and will last well.

Of course, roses are the most popular of all household flowers, but this does not mean that they are the most satisfactory for decorative purposes. They do not last as long as carnations or snapdragons, and cost more. There are several ways, though, to keep roses fresh. If they reach you in a somewhat wilted condition, fill the bath tub with water and let the roses float there all night. In the morning, they will look as though just cut. Another way to revive roses is to immerse the stems in very hot water for a short time. The water in the vase holding the roses should be changed every day, and half an inch of the stems should be cut off. If you can do this cutting with the hand held under water, so much the better.

It not infrequently happens that carnations are found with the calyx split. You can restore the flowers to their proper condition by pushing the calyx back and slipping a little noose of thread around the flower, cutting off the ends and restoring the calyx to its natural position.

Sometimes difficulty is found in getting a carnation through a man's but-

tonhole, because of the thick base. This can be remedied in a simple way. There is a hard seed pod at the bottom of the calyx. If you will press with the thumb and finger at the base of the flower, you will push this seed pod from its hiding-place. Take the other hand and pull it out, by means of the two little prongs which you will find projecting from the top of the flower. Then the calyx will be soft, going through the buttonhole easily enough.

If you want carnations for evening effects, you can get the best results with those which are pink in color, for pink in whatever shade is always pleasing by artificial light. Red, too, looks well, and deep red roses are especially attractive when the lights are on. Avoid purples and yellows, especially if electric lights are used. It is needless to say that white can always be added to any floral decoration, whether designed for daylight or artificial illumination.

Many sweet peas are now being grown commercially under glass, and are dainty and pretty, both for table decoration and for intimate bouquets. Even with them you will do well to stick to solid colors, or some color with white. The effect is always more satisfactory than when mixed colors are used.

An inexpensive way to have an abundance of cut flowers is to grow bulbs at home. It is true that bulbs cost more than in former years, because importations are much smaller than usual. Yet some kinds, especially the poet's narcissus, freesias, and Darwin tulips, are not costly, and can be grown in generous numbers. All of these flowers can be cut, and are both dainty and decorative. It is well to remember, however, that some people dislike the odor of heavily scented flowers, like freesias, so that judgment must be used when using them for gifts; while many tulips have a certain fragrance which is so fresh and wholesome that it never gives offense.

Cyclamens may also be grown at home for cut flowers. They are not at all difficult to handle, but it is best to buy started plants. The flowers will be produced in great quantities for a long season. Although these flowers are not large or showy, they are exquisitely beautiful and are among the daintiest blossoms which can be used on the dining table. With two or three cyclamen plants flowering in the home, one never need be deprived of flowers for cutting, either to use at home, or to give to friends.

Although not quite so satisfactory, perhaps, the baby primrose is also a good plant to grow to furnish cut flowers. The individual flowers are small, but are borne so freely as to make a very attractive effect.

The High Back Comb

The high back comb of grandmother's day is again in vogue for evening wear, worn mounted slightly at an angle in the high coiffure. These combs are of many shapes and designs, made from tortoise shell studded with rhinestones or figured with silver tracing. Their essential requirement is their height.

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Native American Pottery

There is no such thing as American peasant pottery, but there is such a thing as American pottery, whose manufacture and use for domestic purposes extend back to pioneer days, long before the Revolution. In the Piedmont section of what has been picturesquely called the Southern Highlands, potter shops are scattered over wide areas; in fact, wherever clay deposits are found, the potters, who, almost without exception, are descended from long lines of potters, are individual workers. For generations, they have made the churns, jars, crocks, jugs, pitchers, stew crocks and kitchen use. During the Civil War, they supplied "dirt dishes" for table use, when the South was cut off from the outside world. After the war, and until the South went dry, they drove a thriving trade in jugs for the distillers.

Some of this ware is orange, but most of it is gray or brown. It all depends on the clay, and, as the potter grables his clay from various deposits, it is impossible to forecast the color, unless previously tested. To watch one of these potters at his wheel is fascinating. First the clay is ground in a mill to moisten and mix it evenly. The mill is a very primitive affair, worked by mule power. Then the clay is kneaded like dough, to get the air bubbles out. Then it is sliced with wire and picked over, to remove grits, roots or lumps, and again kneaded. After being weighed into equal-sized balls, the potter takes one and throws it upon his wheel, to make it stick. There has been no improvement or difference in this wheel since the days of Pharaoh. The wheel is run by foot power; hence the local expression of "kicking" out a jug. The potter's hands close over or press down upon this ball of clay, as the wheel turns rapidly. He is "centering" it. Then his thumbs seem to drop into the middle of it and the clay opens out, like a bowl. Then, with his hands together on the side opposite, he "pulls" it up until it looks like a grayish burrough. Finally, he takes a small chip in his right hand and smooths the outside, as he forces the clay up with his left hand, held inside the jar. All during the process, he constantly dips his hands into a jar of water near by. At last, he takes up all surplus water with a sponge, cuts the clay from the wheel with a wire, and lets it slide to dry. The whole process seems magical to one who has never seen a potter at work, and most wonderful of all, the time consumed seems only a few seconds.

In a technical way, and up to a certain limit, these potters possess great skill. They are very proud of turning large pieces in two sections. In fact, almost all pieces above four gallons are turned in two sections. Even so, the demand for physical strength is great. First, the upper half of, say, a 10-gallon jar is turned upside down on the wheel. It is then cut off with a wire and set aside. Next, the bottom half is turned. The potter, with his finger, makes a groove in the upper edge, the top half of the jar is then lifted, turned top side up and set in this groove. Then, with his fingers, the potter welds the two soft halves together, with one arm inside the jar and one outside, finally finishing off the rim. This 10-gallon jar is turned complete in as many minutes. Generally the potter will postpone this tour de force till the end of his day, when he can leave it on the wheel overnight, when it will be dry enough to handle.

The kiln stands close to the log shop and is quite as primitive as shop or wheel. It is a simple flue of brick, built in the ground, the arched top a little above the surface. It has a small door at one end, just large enough for a man to crawl through, and a chimney about six feet high at the other end. After the ware is dry,

it is stacked in the kiln on a floor of crushed flint. This prevents it from sticking, when glazed. Then a slow fire is started with oak wood.

It takes from ten to twelve hours to get the heat up to the intensity necessary to vaporize the salt, for this ware is glazed in the simplest way, with salt thrown into the kiln. Toward the end, the heat is rapidly increased by using two or three cords of "light wood," fat pitch pine which burns with a furious blast. Then, when the ware is white hot, the bricks over the small holes in the top of the kiln are removed and the salt is thrown in. If it fries and melts properly, the job is done. Two days later, the kiln has cooled sufficiently to crawl into it and remove the ware.

This ware, so little known beyond the section penetrated by wagons that peddle it, should prove of great interest to the public. To the artistic, for its naive grace and distinction in shape and color; to others, because it is native American pottery, useful for studio, porch and cottage. It would be classified by museums as peasant ware, though it is not made by peasants. In literal truth, it is made by Americans' contemporary ancestors, for their own everyday use, in those sections remote from trade and travel, in those communities which still exist, like the calm center of a vortex, untouched or undisturbed by the rush and swirl of modern life.

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NEGRO WORKERS ON THE RAILROADS

United States Director-General
Orders Withdrawal of Notice
Not to Extend Their Employ-
ment on Northwestern Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which recently wrote a letter to William G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, protesting against an order issued by R. H. Ashton, regional director of Northwestern Railroads, instructing railroad managements of his district not to extend the employment of Negroes as firemen, brakemen, etc., beyond the practice heretofore existing and cautioning them against employing them in any service not heretofore open to them nor to take the place of white men, has received a reply from Mr. McAdoo, who wrote in part:

"On this northern railroad line white men were advised by their organization not to work alongside of Negro employees. This was about to precipitate a situation which might have caused unfortunate complications with interruption of railroad traffic.

"While the order of Regional Director Ashton was issued with the purpose of preventing the development of new agitations against the employment of Negroes in the railroad service, it appears to be misunderstood as an attempt to place new and additional obstacles in the way of the employment of Negroes, which, of course, was not its purpose. I have directed, therefore, that the letter of the Director of the Division of Operation and the order of the Regional Director be withdrawn.

"I am sure that you will appreciate the delicacy and difficulty of all the phases of this race problem, and that we are always confronted with the serious danger that steps taken in the direct interest of the Negro may sometimes have the very opposite effect of aggravating race prejudices and bringing on race conflicts, which, when they occur, react to the disadvantage and prejudice of the colored people. It is very important that these delicate problems be dealt with justly and fairly, and it has been my earnest desire and effort, while the railroads are under federal control, to give the Negroes the benefit of the same working conditions and wages as white men receive for similar work, and to improve, as far as possible, the conditions under which Negroes travel on the railroads. Much has already been accomplished in this direction."

HARVARD TO OPEN ENGINEERING SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard University announced the opening on Jan. 2, 1919, of a School of Engineering. The establishment of the new school, it says, is due to a recent decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which held that the agreement which Harvard had with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was not in accord with the Gordon McKay will, which established a large fund for the teaching of engineering at Harvard.

The instruction will be wholly in the charge of a Harvard faculty, appointed by the governing boards, and will lead after four years of study, to the degree of S. B. Higher degrees will also be granted after additional study.

The work will be carried on in the class rooms and laboratories of the university, but arrangements may be made from time to time to utilize the facilities of other institutions, especially in the advanced technical courses whenever it is deemed wise to do so.

Instruction will be offered in mechanical, civil, sanitary and electrical engineering, mining and metallurgy and industrial chemistry. The terms of admission to the school will be the same as those to Harvard College, and will freely admit boys with a good high school training. The first year of the school, as announced for this year, contains the names of many men of national prominence in their respective subjects.

SHIPWORKERS STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Two thousand shipyard employees went on strike at noon Wednesday owing to the foreman dismissing a blacksmith for alleged inattention to his work a few days ago. The company has an agreement with the Metal Trades Council whereby in case of dispute 15 days' notice must be given. This, it is said, was ignored. The blacksmiths went on strike a few days ago but later were ordered to resume work. The disgraced man was a former member of the Princess Patricia, and the section of returned soldiers urged the strike. The Metal Trades Council agreed to do so. A new vessel, the War Convoy, was launched in spite of the strike. No disorders have occurred.

VICTORY MEMORIAL OF TREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

SACO, Maine—This city proposes to make its victory memorial take the form of planting oak trees in Pepperell Park. Each tree will bear the name of the man for whom it was planted. The idea is to have a group of trees in the center of the group of oaks, appropriately marked, and containing the names of the soldiers. The trees may be planted on the Fourth of July, with exercises appropriate to such an occasion.

OPPOSITION TO PARTY PRIMARY

New York Republicans Planning
for a Change — Women Act-
ively Indorse the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—A movement against the party primary is being furthered in this State. The Republican Club has a plan under which party primaries would be retained only for the selection of delegates to the party conventions, the candidates for places as delegates being proposed by petition and elected under the safeguards now prevailing for the primaries. The state or county committees would declare the number of delegates to be chosen and name of the temporary convention officers, the permanent officers to be elected after roll call. The credentials issued to the delegates by the election authorities would be binding.

The New Jersey Republican State Committee will name a committee to confer with the Republican and Democratic committees in New York in regard to the custom of holding unofficial party conventions in advance of the direct primaries.

"Progressive women as well as men, in both the Republican and Democratic parties, want a change in the primary law, as the present one does not work very well and never has," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party and president of the Women's City Club. "I have sent to all the states where women are enfranchised, asking for copies of their primary laws. I am going to have the women of this organization study these laws. Later we shall try to hold a public meeting with speakers who will thresh out the whole question. We are going to do our best to find out just what is wrong with the present primary law and discover a remedy, if we can. Women will never agree to a return to the old-fashioned nominating convention, I am sure, and believe that progressive men will not, either. As for voting machines, I am inclined to think that it would be an excellent thing to install them throughout the State."

UNITED STATES TO DO ITS OWN CANAL WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—Because bids for the construction of the second unit of the Ft. Laramie Canal of the North Platte project were considered too high, the United States Reclamation Service is installing a 1000-horsepower hydro-electric plant three miles from Lingle, Wyoming, and is constructing more than 100 miles of electrical transmission lines from this plant to points along the canal survey, where the Reclamation Service will use drag-line outfits in excavating the big ditch, the completion of which will be accomplished without letting contracts.

Approximately 100,000 acres of land in Wyoming and Nebraska will be reclaimed by the Ft. Laramie Canal. Sixty-seven miles of the ditch have been completed, this construction including two tunnels, one 2150 and the other 2750 feet long, and two immense concrete siphons to carry the water of the canal beneath the Laramie River and Deer Creek.

The hydro-electric power plant which is being constructed near Lingle will take water from the completed portion of the canal, 100 second feet of water dropping 110 feet to generate 1000 horsepower. Two drag-line outfits have arrived from Idaho, and three others will be on the ground early in the spring. The electric power for operating these machines will be transmitted over 60 miles of high-tension line carrying 33,000 volts and 45 miles of low-tension line.

DRY RATIFICATION BY MARCH IS PREDICTED

PORTLAND, Maine—C. H. Gardner of Springfield, Massachusetts, in an address at the annual meeting of the Maine state grange, predicted that by next March the necessary number of states would have ratified the federal prohibitory amendment and that the saloon "would be banished from the United States forever."

"The biggest problem is coming after the saloons have been closed, in fighting the cigarette and drug habit," said Mr. Gardner in warning against unwise legislation.

George S. Ladd, past master of the Massachusetts state grange, warned against placing men on farms who were not adapted for farming, whether they were soldiers or civilians.

John A. Roberts, state commissioner of agriculture, advocated the state or federal government rebuilding the worn-out roads, not only the truck lines, but those leading from the farms to the market centers. He said that the State should see that farmers have more capital and greater credits and that labor on the farm is paid as well as similar labor in other occupations.

ARMORY TO DROP NIGHT WORK

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Lieut.-Col. Lindley D. Hubbell, commander of the United States Army here, in a statement made public on Thursday, said that the plant would be placed on an eight-hour basis in place of the present 16-hour schedule as soon as this can be brought about without hasty or inconsiderate discharge of employees, and that every effort is being made to absorb the night shift into the day shift, so as to minimize the number it will be necessary to drop.

MICHIGAN LABOR PROSPECT BRIGHT

Survey of Conditions in the State
and in Detroit Shows There
Is an Increasing Demand in
Nearly Every Line of Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—Labor's prospects in Detroit and Michigan have never been brighter than now, is the consensus of opinion of local officials most closely in touch with the situation. The United States Employment Service has conducted a survey of labor conditions in this field with special reference to the effect of the cancellation of war contracts.

According to James V. Cunningham, state director of the service, cancellations have in many cases resulted in an increased demand for labor. Few employers are releasing men in any appreciable numbers, except in the case of workmen skilled at certain trades which were interrupted during the war. Builders, for instance, who were largely thrown out of work under the war restrictions, largely enlisted in munitions factories as unskilled laborers. These men are now leaving, but many of them voluntarily, and in some cases factories are compelled to seek men to take their places.

Most Detroit automobile factories, which are shifting over from munitions to motor manufacture, find use for their full quota of labor in dismantling war equipment. When peace work is fully resumed more men than normal will be needed.

James A. Russell, state director of the United States Public Service Reserve and president of the Michigan Manufacturers Association, says Detroit is 85,000 men short of the labor now needed. He sees no danger of any industrial crisis in reconstruction. The lack of the normal increment of immigrant labor will be filled by the returning soldiers. Mr. Russell believes, and the industrial dilution of labor with large numbers of women will automatically adjust itself as soon as the various non-essential and lighter trades get back on their normal peace footing.

Mr. Russell sums up the industrial and labor outlook as follows:

"Great demands will continue steadily upon our shops and factories. Our supply of capital and labor is likely to continue strong. Wages are not going to decline very rapidly, nor the cost of living decline with them."

J. C. Hoffman, secretary of the Michigan Manufacturers Association, recently completed a survey of Michigan outside Detroit. He says there is unbounded optimism as to future peace business on the part of all industrial heads.

"Manufacturers in Michigan are all straining at the leash to get back into trade and commerce on a scale never before contemplated," he says. "In place of a large proportion of them are thinking of world trade instead of their field east of the Mississippi River, which attracted most of their attention before the war."

SHIPYARD WORKERS SEEK SIX-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Labor in the shipyards of British Columbia wants a six-hour day as a method of solving the returned-soldier problem, it being held that by shortening the number of working hours employment can be given to a greater number. At a conference held here between the representatives of the Metal Trades Councils of Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and Coquitlam, the whole labor situation was discussed, the Macy award which has been copied on this side of the international boundary being an especial subject of criticism.

The question of a six-hour day was fully discussed, the prevailing sentiment being that this is an absolute necessity under conditions that confront labor with the conclusion of the war. Recommendations along this line will be made to organized labor throughout the Province. A number of these organizations have already endorsed the six-hour day.

The protest of organized labor against the Macy award led to prolonged discussion. This provided for a minimum wage of \$6.40 per day for basic trades which is now held to be insufficient owing to the continuous rise in the cost of living.

No final decisions were reached but various resolutions were passed which will be forwarded to the men in the different affiliated crafts for their ratification. The consensus of opinion was that the Robertson award (based on the Macy award) was framed for the duration of the war and that it had now expired. It was described as a patched-up makeshift and the labor men contended that the employers are not living up to it and that there was no power to enforce it.

TELEPHONE STRIKE HALTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—For several weeks, Detroit's telephone situation has been in a state of great uncertainty. The Electrical Workers Union threatened a strike, which it is alleged would have involved operators and completely crippled local service. Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, prevented this by granting an advance in rates to the company which would give the men increased wages. The men threatened to strike again on a demand of a flat rate of 82½ cents an hour. The Postmaster-General has promised to consider the new claims.

LABOR AND THE RECRUITING ISSUE

Large Sections of the Australian
States Refused to Participate
in Federal Labor Ballot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—With South Australia and Tasmania hostile to the recruiting ballot scheme of the Australian Labor Party—the scheme which was adopted as a result of the federal labor conference in Perth and recently described in The Christian Science Monitor, federal labor officials at the time of the armistice were viewing the ballot with concern. That labor in two states would practically defy the federal conference had never been anticipated.

While the ballot, which was to decide the future attitude of the Labor Party toward recruiting, was in five states, large sections in some of those states refused absolutely to vote, and returned the ballot papers unopened. Moreover, federal labor legislators in many cases urged the casting of a vote in direct defiance of the executive's plea for a "Yes" vote which would "have put recruiting in a straight jacket."

The federal executive of the Australian Labor Party were to meet in Melbourne to consider the practical result of the labor organizations in South Australia and Tasmania. The disciplining of two states will be a task probably beyond the power of the executive. Moreover, in the event of a "Yes" vote being cast, the fact that two states did not vote, that numbers of patriotic trade union organizations declined to take any part in the ballot, and that prominent labor legislators openly urged a "No" vote, was destined to place the executive in an extremely awkward position. The vote had been robbed of a great deal of its value, and any attempt to enforce it was believed likely to split the Labor Party. The sturdy patriotism shown by a large percentage of the Labor Party was probably not expected by those who arranged the Perth congress.

One of the most candid critics of the federal conference at Perth is Mr. S. R. Nicholls, labor member of Parliament for Macquarie, who was one of the nine federal labor members who advised labor supporters to vote "No" on the recruiting ballot. He declared that the resolutions carried by the Perth conference were agreed to by a small unrepresentative minority when many of the representatives had left Perth; that the ballot as put in New South Wales contained resolutions which were deceitful, distorted and impossible.

Mr. W. A. Holman, Nationalist Premier of New South Wales, and formerly leader of the New South Wales Labor Party, points out that recent developments in the Labor Party are a clear indication of a bitter struggle between the responsible leaders and the disaffected elements, who are only a minority but have a position of great official power within the ranks.

During the struggle upon the recruiting ballot, Mr. Holman said: "I still believe that a majority of the Labor Party are loyal, sound and patriotic citizens, but they must rid themselves of the pernicious elements among them if they are ever to take their place as a great movement within Australia. The people of Australia will never forget the action of the Perth Labor Conference, or the party that ordered the ballot to be taken on recruiting and recommended its followers to vote 'Yes.' Their motive might have been, as many suspected, sheer treachery, or it might have been, as I am inclined to think, honest cowardice and incompetence. Whichever it was, Australia has only been saved from disgrace by the fact that the Labor Party was in a position where it had no power. Now that the tide has turned, men within the labor ranks are starting up everywhere to say that they had no act or part in this miserable exhibition. The authority of the Perth conference is diminishing every day."

A circular issued to the secretaries of labor branches and unions by the New South Wales Labor Executive urged that the ballot be taken as decided by the Perth conference. "Those who refuse to vote," stated the circular, "are playing the game which our enemies desire, by helping to make the total vote so small as to look ridiculous."

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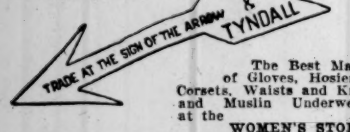
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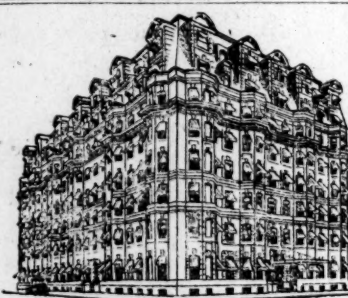
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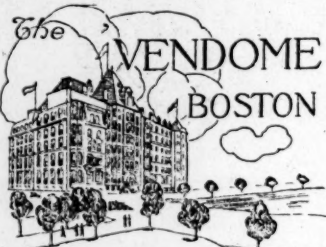
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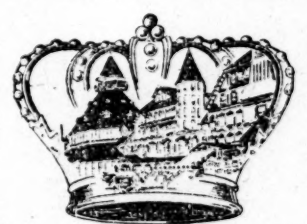
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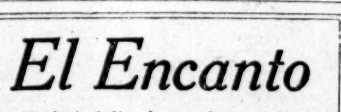


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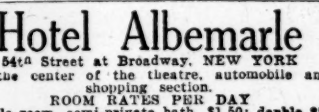
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NEW ROSEG

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH SECONDARY SCHOOLS' PAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Among nursery books of half a century ago, there was a delightful story of the adventures of Little Breeches. In a certain contest with the Greedy Boy, the hero of the tale is required to eat up a loaf much bigger than himself before his overgrown competitor can dispatch a loaf of equal size. The Greedy Boy tunnels his way through crust and crumb until the loaf hangs like a collar about his neck, when of course he is not in a position to eat any more. Little Breeches, on the contrary, hacking all round at his mountain of a loaf, causes it finally to disappear.

There are government reports of a technical character which resemble these big loaves; reports almost impossible to analyze as a whole, yet full of good stuff that ought not to remain inaccessible to the general public. Of such a nature is the "Report of the departmental committee for inquiring into the principles which should determine the fixing of salaries for teachers in secondary and technical schools, schools of art, training colleges, and other institutions for higher education (other than university institutions)." It is an enormous and repellent title, yet much of the matter contained in the document has considerable interest for those who cannot claim to be experts but are kindly affectioned toward the schools of the country.

Take, for instance, the discussion of the question how far there should be variations of salary according to the size, character and circumstances of the school in which the teacher is placed. Under this head the committee take the view that there are no educational reasons why the size of a school should in itself lead to differences in the salaries of the assistant staff. Most of the evidence given on the point supports this view, but contrary opinions have been expressed which they say ought to be noticed. The size of the school does no doubt affect the position of all the teachers; but whether work in a large or a small school is preferred may often depend upon personal predilections, a consideration which should not affect a salary scale. It may be true that classes are, as a rule, larger in the larger schools, and less homogeneous in the smaller schools. But the only conclusion to which these considerations point is that the work of the assistant teacher has its special points of difficulty, whether done in a large or in a small school.

Apart from the question of size there are, and there should be, considerable differences in the characters of secondary schools. It should be the aim of every school to adapt itself as far as possible to the work it has to do, and a school without a character is a school without life. Different schools will draw their pupils from different social classes and will prepare them for different walks in life. They will, in fact, retain them for different periods, for, while all should be prepared to give them instruction up to as late a period as possible, some will be able to do this with much more success than others. A school in a rural district, for example, will not necessarily have the same kind of pupil, nor prepare its pupils for the same ends, as a school in an important commercial or industrial center. But from the point of view of the teachers, it ought not to be admitted that those who work in the less advanced or less fully organized schools should be regarded as doing less important work, or as needing lower qualifications than those who are engaged in work of a similar standard in other schools. It is now and will always be the case that not all the members of the graduate staff, even in the same school, are employed on the same kind of work, or are capable of the same kind of work; but these differences between individuals do not destroy the essential unity of the staff; and similarly it is important that the secondary school teaching service should be regarded as a homogeneous body, whatever differences there may be in the characters of secondary schools, however diverse may be the classes from which their pupils are drawn, the callings they are likely to enter, or the kind of instruction that is to be given to them. The commissioners therefore say that they would be sorry to see distinctions made in salary scales on the basis of differences in the characters of schools; and they contemplate that teachers of exceptional qualifications will not necessarily be appointed at the lowest salary in a scale, and that additional emoluments will be available for posts carrying special responsibility, it should be possible for an authority, without having more than one scale for graduate teachers, to provide satisfactorily for the educational needs of its area, even though the work done in some of the schools may reach a considerably higher standard than that done in others.

The committee recognize that the same identity of scale cannot be made to characterize the salaries of head masters and head mistresses as of the assistant staff. They say, however, that while the size of the school must be an important factor in determining the salary of the head master, the character of the work done in many of the smaller secondary schools should be realized and recognized. One of the most important functions of a well-organized secondary school is to discover and develop pupils of ability and give them opportunities for further education. This function will in fact be discharged by the head

master, and will require constant vigilance and care on his part. The small secondary school may fulfill this function within its limits quite as well as the largest school, although the task may be more difficult to achieve where the staff is small, and therefore occupied with many things. They think that where the small secondary school does in fact fulfill this function, and sends on to places of higher education its due contribution of pupils of well-developed ability, this important work should be recognized by reducing as far as is practicable the gap between the salary of the head master and that of his colleagues in charge of larger schools.

As regards professional training the view is expressed that it is a most important part of the equipment for school work, although the best means of training teachers is still an open question and although some of the training at present provided is probably capable of considerable improvement. If undertaken on proper lines, it may lead teachers to appreciate that their calling is not merely a means of livelihood but a profession, success in which requires careful and sustained investigation into the characteristic developments of the scholar's faculties. The committee recommend that one year's post-graduate training should count as two years of service in fixing the initial position of a teacher on the scale.

What salaries then should be offered to obtain and to retain a suitable staff in secondary schools? The report takes note of the fact that even before the war there was a marked deficiency in the provision for higher education as regards teachers, and that the teaching services are experiencing increasing difficulties in attracting a reasonable share of the young men and women who give evidence of outstanding ability. Accordingly the committee say they have no doubt that a very great increase of salaries is necessary, and that it cannot be provided unless there is a substantial increase in the exchequer contributions in aid of higher education, and a considerable change in the methods by which exchequer aid is at present distributed.

The payment of lower salaries to women than to men, without regard to the efficiency or importance of the services rendered, is, according to the report, a universal practice in secondary schools. The main economic consideration is that the salary offered must be such as to attract in sufficient numbers the men required for posts for which men are suitable, and the women required for posts for which women are suitable. Apart from that consideration, the committee would be glad to see the salaries of the two sexes, in the first few years of service, approximate as closely as possible. In present social and economic conditions, they say, differences in the later stages of the service seem to be inevitable. A concrete scale of salaries is inserted, as suitable to assistant masters in secondary schools, for every year of service from the first to the thirty-eighth, i.e., from the time when the teacher is between 22 and 23 to the time when he reaches 60 years of age. The committee recommend that he should start at £180 a year and advance to £450 after 20 years of service. Thereafter he would continue to receive this maximum for 17 years. But it has to be remembered that by that time most of the outstanding assistant masters would have secured head-masterships.

In this necessarily unequal account of the recommendations of the committee, nothing has been said about the teachers in training colleges, in technical schools and evening classes and in schools of art and domestic subjects. Those who are interested in these special questions should obtain the report itself (Cd. 9140, price 6d.), to be had from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Kingsway, London. While all the 21 members of the committee sign the document, two of them make reservations on certain points. These differences of opinion do not, however, disturb the general agreement of the signatories, which, in consideration of the complex nature of the conditions with which they had to deal, must be characterized as remarkable.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Already private munificence is doing something to fill the huge gaps in the university provision for modern language studies, gaps which were indicated so clearly by the Prime Minister's committee. Mr. Arthur Serena has offered £20,000 for the purpose of founding a chair of Italian and a department of Italian studies at each of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The gift was made through Mr. Edward Hutton, the editor of the Anglo-Italian Review, and is stated to be the result of some articles of his on the study of that language. The vice-chancellors of the two universities, having expressed their cordial appreciation of the benefaction, Mr. Hutton is now in consultation with them and with the Minister of Education as to the conditions which should govern the foundation of the two chairs.

Mr. Serena is a British subject and a justice of the peace for the county of London. Formerly vice-chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, he is the senior partner in the firm of Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., shipbrokers and underwriters at Lloyd's. Leon Serena, his father, was one of the Venetian patriots of 1848-49, and a member of the provisional government of Venice in the revolution. When that revolution was suppressed by the Austrians, he came as an exile to England and settled there. The proposal to establish these departments of Italian at Oxford and Cambridge follows most opportunely on the recent announcement of the Italian Minister of

Education that eight chairs of English literature are to be provided at Italian universities.

An announcement has been made by the Secretary of the War Office that the following will constitute the new branch of the Directorate of Staff Duties which has been set up to direct and coordinate the educational training scheme of the army: Col. Lord Gorell (Deputy Director of Staff Duties, Education), Sir W. H. Hadow (Assistant Director of Staff Duties, Education), Lieut.-Col. Sir Theodore Morrison, Maj. E. F. Basil Williams, Maj. Frank Fox, Capt. H. N. Davey, Capt. R. H. Grettton, Capt. F. W. Goldstone. Associated with these is an inter-departmental committee with Maj.-Gen. Sir A. L. Lynden-Bell (Director of Staff Duties) as its chairman, and containing Sir John Struthers (Scottish Education Department) as one of its members. There are in addition a number of expert advisers, among whom Sir Robert Blair, the Hon. Percy Butler, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Prof. John Adams and Mr. Albert Mansbridge are especially well known in their various educational affiliations.

In this connection it may be observed that a scheme for educational training in the army, both in the field and at the home stations, has been prepared by the army council and issued as a pamphlet with a special army order. It is pointed out that there is at the present time a remarkable demand amongst all ranks for educational facilities, and the provision of these, as widely as military exigencies will permit, will not only produce more efficient soldiers in the present, but will go far toward preventing that dulling of the faculties and that suspension of skill in employment which, if left unprevented, will constitute not merely a loss, but a danger to the state in the future. There are two distinct periods of time to be considered, during the continuance of hostilities and during demobilization, and the organization created during the first period must be capable of expansion to deal with the vast opportunities and widely different conditions and requirements of the second. The present objects of educational training should be to raise morale, both indirectly by providing mental stimulus and change, and directly by means of lectures on German methods, aims, etc.; to broaden and quicken intelligence, both by stimulating the desire for study and by giving men a wider realization of their duties as citizens of the British Empire; and to help men in their work after the war by practical instruction, as far as may be possible, in their professions or trades.

DOES EDUCATION EDUCATE?

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Looking back on many years of experience as a college professor, I am impressed with the seriousness of the American attitude toward education. And I am impressed with the nation's eagerness to experiment with changes in detail and method, as compared with a neglect of the fundamental question whether or not its education does educate.

For the last quarter of a century the whole educational system has been under fire. A sort of science, first called pedagogy and later the science of education, has developed. The "doctrine" of discipline, the doctrine of interest, and other doctrines have been discussed pro and con. Theory after theory has been followed by experiment. Courses of study are in confusion, with a battle of humanities versus science, of vocational versus cultural and informational studies, of intensive versus extensive methods. Much discussion is given to details of the curriculum, while the very goal and end of education is in dispute. The one point of agreement seems to be that the teacher must know the latest wrinkles of method, whether or not he knows anything about the subject he is to teach. And the question whether American education really educates is rather lightly dismissed with the true but hardly relevant statement that teachers are born, not made.

To this discussion I have no wish to contribute, except to call attention to two tendencies of college education, dangerous tendencies that have repeatedly come under my observation. I refer to a tendency to satisfy rather than stimulate the interest of the student in his intellectual environment, and the tendency to deaden rather than to develop the capacity for independent thinking by the student. It may be that the cases that I have encountered are simply the result of the expansion of our colleges beyond the numbers who are fitted to profit by college opportunities. Granted this too evident fact, there still remain many cases of men and women of ability who should have profited immensely more than they did by their four years in college. In the process of natural selection which should more and more weed out from the colleges the unfit, it is of primary importance that the college course should stimulate the intellectual interests of the aptest students and should in every way develop in them the habit of independent thinking. Pedagogical discussion, curriculum tinkering, efforts to conserve the unfit on the plea that education must be democratic, are dangerous when they interfere with that for which the college exists.

Take one case, the son of a college instructor himself, a gifted man, now doing excellent work as a teacher. Soon after receiving his college diploma he said to me with a sigh of relief, "I never want to see a book

again." Gifted with fine literary taste and a power he is now exercising to develop genuine love of literature among his students, he took five years, all but wasted five years, to get over the effect of a college course which satisfied all his intellectual aspirations. And he is a type of many students whom I have known, students who have come to college with eager minds, eager to study literature and history and natural science, quite as much as to engage in athletics. They have done their classroom work fairly well, have received a college degree cum laude, and have gone out into the world with their intellectual interests and aspirations quite satisfied. In becoming men, they have put away childish things; in becoming business or professional men they have put away as childish the interest in nature and in man past or present which does not immediately concern their daily occupation. They may be gaining the world they desire, but they have lost their own souls.

You may say that this is the inevitable effect of life today, particularly of life in America. No one can succeed in his own work and keep up with other lines of study; the minister cannot be a natural scientist also, the doctor a student of literature, the business man a historian. It is a phase of normal human growth that general interests gradually grow weak as a man's attention is focused more and more on the one line of his successful effort. Perhaps these statements are true of success as measured merely by efficiency; in many instances they are not fully true because breadth of mind may count for more in the end than a mere trick of doing one thing well. In any case, this point of view condemns the ideal of the American college. For if the college means anything, it means graduates with a reverence for truth and a craving for more knowledge of truth. If it is only a glorified secondary school or an impatient professional school, it may as well disappear from between an upper and a nether millstone. There are cheaper anodynes for intellectual aspirations than a college course.

The numbing effect of college work is not due to any one cause. Rarely the classroom work is perfunctory because aside from the instructor's real interest; rarely it is the development of some new educational method and therefore barren; more often the insistence on detail interesting only to the instructor beclouds the student's sense for the great realities he should face. Instead of clarifying his vision for truth, the student is a hundred red read Shakespeare or Milton more or with more appreciation because he has taken a college course devoted to one or the other of these authors? The normal student learns such a course and never wants to read a play of Shakespeare again. He learns all the history he wants to know and more in college; whether he remembers any of it or not, his interest in the record of human development, social and political, is killed. His work in natural science means that he has finished with test tubes, physical measurements, computations. From courses in philosophy and economics he carries away the belief that the subjects may be fascinating, but too vague and intangible to be pursued. In a word he may carry away from college broad information, and a mind trained to handle varied and difficult problems; at the same time one college study after another has satisfied rather than stimulated his intellectual curiosity. The college has proved for him a "fish school"; in its halls he learns behind perhaps the best part of his intellectual heritage, and goes out to become a cog in the machine of society.

Along with this satisfying of intellectual interests in the student, there exists a second danger, the danger that capacity for independent thinking may be deadened rather than developed. A professor has written a book on economics; in his lectures he explains to the class the contents of one chapter after another, with no reaction from the students; they will probably pass the examination by hiring some clever man to furnish them the carefully summarized material the day or night before the examination comes. A student takes "Physics I" because it comes at 11 in the morning, directly after his economics lecture, and leaves his afternoon free; he does his experiments by rote, and accepts the explanations furnished him in the lectures. He has come to college with good training in Latin; by the aid of previous training and the use of published translations, a course in Tacitus is accomplished without taxing his mind. The course in Ancient Art attracts him; one work of art after another is explained to him with all the reasons why he should admire it and why he should not; it is dangerous for him to do any thinking for himself if he wants a good grade. Such are some of the experiences of an alert student at one of the country's oldest colleges, who finally found a single professor that saved him by obliging him to think.

The conception of the American college as in practice a finishing school where intellectual aspirations are satisfied once for all and the habit of original thinking is often discouraged, is not an attack on the college as such. It is a presentation of evils which may in a measure be remedied, and which some effort is being made to remedy. The lamentable fact, however, is that critics of the educational system are discussing details, minor evils and nostrums, to cure them, to the quite general neglect of the fundamental question involved. The college which will devote itself to stimulating intellectual curiosity and making students think, whether it requires courses in Hindustani, or the theory of aeroplanes, or the social structure of African tribes or whatever, will alone justify the place assigned to the college in the national educational system.

KHAKI UNIVERSITY OF CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Canada has done many things well during the war and none better, perhaps, than the establishment of the Khaki University of Canada. As early as 1916 the Canadian executive of the Y. M. C. A. took up the problem of the education of the Canadian soldier in England and France, and a well-known Canadian educationist, Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, was asked by the Y. M. C. A. to go to England in an advisory capacity. This invitation was accepted by Dr. Tory, with the result that he is now at the head of the Khaki University of Canada.

What first led the Y. M. C. A. to ask Dr. Tory to undertake the task was that in the Canadian Army there were a very large number of university students who at the time of taking arms had not completed their university courses. Up to this time the only educational work which was being undertaken amongst the British and Canadian soldiers was a series of lectures and certain classes which were conducted in connection with religious subjects.

In the course of a report made by Dr. Tory to the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, he says that as a result of conversations with officers and men in England and France he had come to the conclusion that a useful educational work could be done, serving a double purpose: (1) Promoting a better understanding of the war problem and stimulating the interest of the men in the prosecution of the war, and (2) Creating an atmosphere of thought toward the problems of reconstruction and giving knowledge of such a definite character in relation to the war occupations that would have a definite value when the war came for resettlement in Canada.

Dr. Tory also advised that the whole matter should be placed on a systematic basis and recommended that a complete scheme covering the whole army should be put into operation for the war period along the following lines:

- (1) An organized scheme of popular lectures of an educational character, mainly historic and scientific.
- (2) The promotion of small study groups.
- (3) The promotion of reading groups, booklets and tents.
- (4) The development of a definite library system.

He further recommended that the whole scheme should "be put upon a broader basis than was possible within the Y. M. C. A., that the universities of Canada be consulted and interested from the point of view of teaching power, and standards for the higher work, and also the general educational forces from the point of view of standards of work of a non-academic and industrial character."

The first test in the way of organization was carried out at the camp at Witley where the work grew so rapidly that the general commanding in England appointed a committee to organize and to control the movement until Dr. Tory, who had returned, came over to Canada for the purpose of completing certain plans, and had finished that part of his labors. As a result of these universities have agreed to participate in three ways:

- (1) By accepting certificates of work done while in the army in lieu of university work where it was of the same grade.
- (2) To provide additional teaching power as required from time to time, more especially during the period of demobilization; and
- (3) To cooperate in forming an advisory board, representative of the universities, which would serve as the union committee for the universities behind the Khaki University movement.

At the same time the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in Canada agreed to transfer their control in the educational movement to the Universities Committee, also agreeing to assist in the financing of the movement to their utmost ability. Then followed the calling into existence of an advisory board consisting of educationists and other members of universities in Canada from coast to coast.

The spirit with which the Canadian public received the scheme was shown when an appeal for \$500,000, at a preliminary subscription was made, the amount being oversubscribed. In England the organization took the form of groups for students in the following areas: London, Witley, Bramshott, Basingstoke, Seaford, Shoreham, Bexhill, Epsom, Sunningdale, Buxton and Elichinghill, the local group being known as the Khaki College. In France the work was organized under the name of the Vimy Ridge University. The headquarters of the organization has been established in London, being known as the Khaki University of Canada, and it is here that the supervision, directing and financing of the whole work is done, the general policy, however, being directed by Dr. Tory. It might be mentioned that the Canadian Government has recently passed an order-in-council by which the government assumes the responsibility of the Khaki University.

From October, 1917, to July 31, 1918, 8,000 members of the overseas forces have been registered in classes in England; 13,800 have been registered in correspondence work in England and France. During the same period the attendance at the popular educational lectures has been approximately 180,000, which represents at least 45,000 individuals. Owing to circumstances, statistics covering activities in France are not available, but were this possible the above figures would be very materially increased.

As regards the teaching, the ranks employed are two majors, 25 captains, 68 lieutenants, 79 sergeants, 61 corporals and 5 privates, their pay and emoluments amounting to \$219,263. The \$500,000 above mentioned is being handled by a committee of reputable and widely known educationists and the following is a summary of the estimated cost of the education:

Pay and allowances.....	\$219,263
Subsistence allowance.....	25,000
Cost of rations.....	7,500
Maintenance in France—per capita rate.....	97,000
Barrack services.....	15,000

The Khaki University is, as before stated, under the direction of Dr. Tory, who has the assistance of an advisory senate, which meets periodically. The educational work will be of the very widest character—from the most elementary, even for those who are unable to read and write, up to men of more or less advanced university education, whilst there is also a correspondence department which is especially useful to men in hospital and forestry corps, both in England and France. It is most gratifying to the organizers that the educational opportunities are being seized with the greatest eagerness.

At the head of each college group is a president, generally an officer of moderate rank in the army; a secretary, who is a member of the staff of the Y. M. C. A., and a group of teachers. Up to the present time the teaching has been almost of a voluntary character, being conducted by members of the chaplains' service, Y. M. C. A. secretaries and army officers and men who were in the teaching profession before taking up arms. On the question of demobilization Dr. Tory says in his report that "with regard to the general plans for demobilization, it is absolutely necessary that the organization should be modified so as to bring the educational control into the hands of a small body of men who would be responsible for the general organization, and that the teaching should be classified along lines similar to those suggested in the latter part of this document and carried out under an organization that will correspond somewhat to the organization of an educational department in one of our provinces. This is one of the large matters which requires immediate attention if we are to be ready for demobilization when it comes."

In another part of his report Dr. Tory says, "It is hoped that the whole scheme may be ultimately related to a plan for home settlement so that a very fair percentage of the men who otherwise had no fixed and settled occupations would have their minds definitely made up as to what they would like to do. Further, that such men passing into the hands of the settlement committee at home would have little difficulty in adjusting themselves into the new conditions which must follow war."

"The third, and I think one is justified in saying the greatest object of all, in the minds of those who framed the project, was to save for intellectual work for the future at a time when the general commanding in England appointed a committee to organize and to control the movement until Dr. Tory, who had returned, came over to Canada for the purpose of completing certain plans, and had finished that part of his labors. As a result of these universities have agreed to participate in three ways:

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THE HOME FORUM

Herbert Spencer

Inexorable and uncompromising in his ideas, he was in life, conduct and duty the most single-minded and unselfish of men. . . . He could be impatient over the small mischances of club life, and he was amusingly ready to seek an instant classification of them as due to gross defects of integration, coordination, or whatever else the attendant molecular shortcoming might be. He had a passion for industrialism against militarism, for non-aggression and non-intervention, and for abolition of ecclesiastical privileges. Argument with him on these high matters was not easy; in my own case it was happily needless, for we agreed. The only time that I recall anything like monologue at Mill's table, Spencer was the involuntary hero. The host said to him at dessert that Grote, who was present, would like to hear him explain one or more of his views about the equilibration of molecules in some relation or other. Spencer, after an instant of good-natured hesitation, complied with unbroken fluency for a quarter of an hour or more. Grote followed every word intently, and in the end expressed himself as well satisfied. Mill, as we moved off into the drawing-room, declared to me his admiration of a wonderful piece of lucid exposition. Fawcett in a whisper asked me if I understood a word of it, for he did not. Luckily I had no time to answer. Away from the contention of the moment Spencer was as kindly and genial as man could be. He was fond of table games . . . and he had the blessed gift of hearty laughter. This I found in our many dinners together in company with Tyndall at the club, followed by the theater; the more irrational the play the better he enjoyed it, even though now and again he could not restrain testy words on a gallant comedian's flagrant psychological incoherence.

I often visited him in his house at St. John's Wood, and on one occasion I persuaded Balfour to come with me. He was always extremely cordial, and evidently fond of brief companionship. — From "Recollections," by John Morley.

Coming Home

Our love shall go to meet them,
When the boys come home,
To bless them and to greet them.
When the boys come home;
And the fame of their endeavor
Time and change shall not dis sever
From the nation's heart forever.
When the boys come home.
—John Hay.

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"Many Mansions."

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"IN MY Father's house are many mansions," said Jesus, in his effort to reassure the troubled disciples to whom he had just been explaining some of the deep experiences through which they must pass. That reassurance seems to have vanished from these words in the lapse of ages, with the vanishing of the deeper comprehension of the Master's teaching and practice, and many an earnest individual has been puzzled exceedingly by equally puzzled pastors and masters in the attempt mentally to divide heaven up into compartments. In approaching this question, it must never be forgotten that Jesus drew extensively, as is customary to this day in the East, on symbolism, in his discourses as well as in his parables, and in the phrase quoted above it is evident that he was trying by an illustration to make his listeners understand that, even if he left them personally, they could rest assured that he had merely risen to an enlarged consciousness of God's infinity and omnipotence, to which they could all attain and find an abiding place for every state and stage of spiritual understanding.

Jesus used many symbols to educate his followers up to a true recognition of the kingdom of heaven—"Abraham's bosom," "my Father's house," "the mustard seed," "the great net," and so on, but it is not until heaven is understood as a state of Mind and not as a place, that its meaning becomes at all comprehensible. On page 291 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Heaven is not a locality, but a divine state of Mind in which all the manifestations of Mind are harmonious and immortal, because sin is not there and man is found having no righteousness of his own, but in possession of 'the mind of the Lord,' as the Scripture says." In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous" (p. 267), Mrs. Eddy writes, "Heaven is infinite, boundless bliss." And she adds at the close of the paragraph: "Our great Teacher hath said: 'Behold, the kingdom of God is within you'—within man's spiritual understanding of all the divine modes, means, forms, expression, and manifestation of goodness and happiness."

Understanding, as Christian Science teaches, that God is Mind, one finds it possible to grasp the idea that heaven, being a divine state of Mind or the actual recognition of God's presence, there must be room in that recognition for every idea that goes to make up the sum of being in all its infinite variety of "divine modes, means, forms, expression, and manifestation of goodness and happiness."

There is, however, another aspect of this wonderful saying of the Master's, "In my Father's house are many mansions,"—a purely human aspect it may be said to express. For ages it has been one of the dearly cherished prerogatives of the human mind, individually, to claim virtue or truth as the exclusive possession of some particular little sect or society, and to consider all who hold other views to be outside the pale. Nor can we truthfully state that the boasted advance of humanity has changed this habit much, if at all. Is not the social fabric built up of innumerable factions, social, political, religious, all violently sure of their own orthodoxy, and of the "other fellow's" heterodoxy? And yet every one admits, theoretically, that it takes all sorts to make a world, and even goes further and says that a world in which every one thought like every one else would be intolerably dull.

The student of Christian Science, recognizing all this, feels, and rightly so, intensely grateful that he has been given a Principle by which to judge all these different forms and phases of human beliefs and theories, and moreover, to judge righteous judgment. This Principle gives its disciples the ability to distinguish between right and wrong values, to take a broad and comprehensive view of the history of the race, its struggle out of Egyptian darkness and the house of bondage, to recognize that in these "many mansions" there is a place for every right idea to evolve and show its worth and find its just reward. But even those who have got some real and demonstrable understanding of this Principle are apt to fall into the old trap of human narrowness and to arrogate to themselves and to a few chosen ones a monopoly of this understanding, blissfully unaware that they may be, as a matter of fact, standing only for the tithing of mint and cummin and anise. It is true that the standard of Principle never changes, nor can it recognize or permit of compromise. It is Truth itself, firmer than the everlasting hills; it is law, unresistable and unbreakable; it is Mind, and therefore it is Love, but the human approximation to that standard can only be by precept upon precept, line upon line, here a little and there a little. So that the constant measuring up of our conclusions by that gracious saying, "In my Father's house are many mansions," breathing as it does such a benediction of the compassion of divine wisdom, will be a wholesome rebuke to that common failing which ages ago roused the ire of Job on his dust heap: "No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you!"

The fact is that the majority still would like, with the disciples of old, to call down fire from heaven to consume those who hold different opinions from themselves, and cannot understand the Master's tolerance and

patience which could leave the distinction between that which was right and that which was wrong to be made by the final judgment of Truth. These familiar words of Faber's are not inappropriate to this subject:

"There's a wideness in God's mercy,
Like the wideness of the sea;
There's a kindness in His justice,
Which is more than liberty."

The Citizen Visits
a Play

The English are as fond of seeing plays acted as the Chinese; but there is a vast difference in the manner of conducting them. We play our pieces in the open air, the English theirs under cover; we act by daylight, they by the blaze of torches. One of our plays continues eight or ten days successively; an English piece seldom takes up above four hours in the representation.

My companion in black, with whom I am now beginning to contract an intimacy, introduced me a few nights ago to the playhouse, where we placed ourselves conveniently at the foot of the stage. As the curtain was not drawn before my arrival, I had an opportunity of observing the behavior of the spectators, and indulging those reflections which novelty generally inspires.

The rich in general were placed in the lowest seats, and the poor rose above them in degrees to their poverty. . . . They who held the middle region seemed not so riotous as those above them, nor yet so tame as those below; to judge by their looks, many of them seemed strangers there as well as myself. They were chiefly employed during this period of expectation in eating oranges, reading the story of the play, or making assignments.

Those who sat in the lowest rows, which are called the pit, seemed to consider themselves as judges of the merits of the poet and the performers; they were assembled partly to be amused, and partly to show their taste; appearing to labor under that restraint which an affectation of superior discernment generally produces. My companion, however, informed me that not one in a hundred of them knew even the first principles of criticism; that they assumed the right of being censors because there was none to contradict their pretensions; and that every man who now called himself a connoisseur, became such to all intents and purposes. . . .

Upon the whole, the lights, the music, the ladies in their gayest dresses, the men with cheerfulness and expectation in their looks, all conspired to make a most agreeable picture, and to fill an heart that sympathizes at human happiness with an inexpressible serenity.

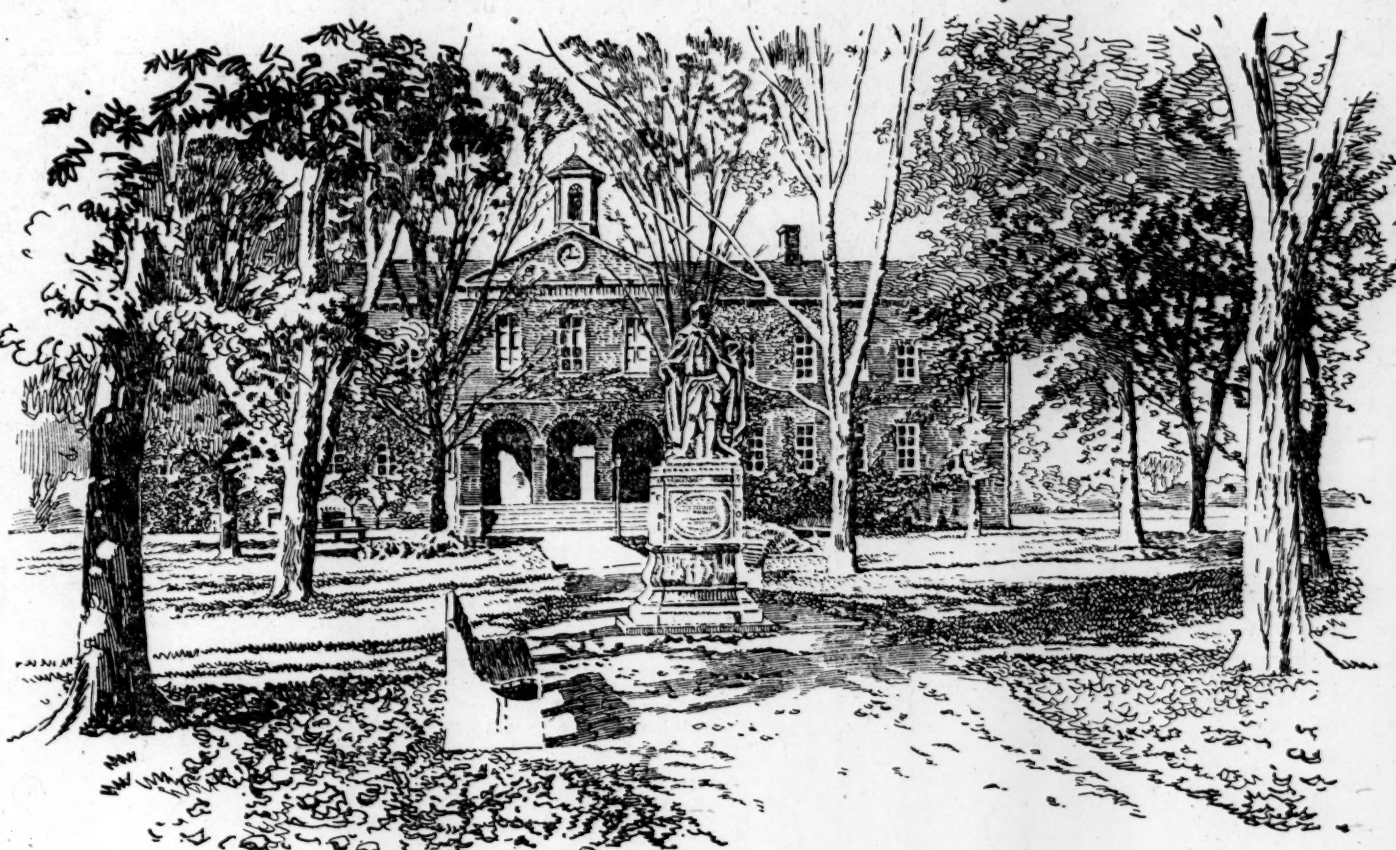
The expected time for the play to begin at last arrived, the curtain was drawn, and the actors came on. A woman, who personated a queen, came in curtseying to the audience, who clapped their hands upon her appearance. Clapping the hands is, it seems, the manner of applauding in England; the manner is absurd; but every country, you know, has its peculiar absurdities. I was equally surprised, however, at the submission of the actress, who should have considered herself as a queen, as at the little discernment of the audience who gave her such marks of applause before she attempted to deserve them. Preliminaries between her and the audience being thus adjusted, the dialogue was supported between her and a most hopeful youth, who acted the part of her confidant. . . .

My attention was engrossed by a new object; a man came in balancing a straw upon his nose, and the audience were clapping their hands in all the raptures of applause. To what purpose, cried I, does this unmeaning figure make his appearance; is he a part of the plot? Unmeaning do you call him? replied my friend in black; this is one of the most important characters in the whole play; nothing pleases the people more than seeing a straw balanced; there is a great deal of meaning in the straw; there is something suited to every apprehension in the sight; and a fellow possessed of talents like that is sure of making his fortune.—From "The Citizen of the World," by Oliver Goldsmith (1762).

The Spaniards Sight
Mexico

The troops, refreshed by a night's rest, succeeded on the following day in gaining the crest of the sierra of Ahualco, which stretched like a curtain between the two great mountains on the north and south. Their progress was now comparatively easy, and they marched forward with a buoyant step, as they felt they were treading the soil of Montezuma. They had not advanced far, when, turning to an angle of the sierra, they suddenly came on a view which more than compensated the toils of the preceding day. It was that of the valley of Mexico (or Tenochtitlan, as more commonly called, the natives), which, with its picturesque assemblage of water, woodland, and cultivated plains, its shining cities and shadowy hills, was spread out like some gay and gorgeous panorama before them.

In the highly rarefied atmosphere of these upper regions, even remote objects have a brilliancy of coloring and a distinctness of outline which seem to annihilate the distance. Stretching far away at their feet were seen noble forests of oak, sycamore, and cedar; and beyond, yellow fields of maize, and the towering maize, intermingled with orchards and blooming gardens; for flowers, in such demand for their religious festivals, were even more abundant in this populous valley than in other parts of Anahuac. In the center of the great basin were



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

beheld the lakes, occupying then a much larger portion of its surface than at present, their borders thickly studded with towns and hamlets; and, in the midst, like some Indian empress with her coronal of pearls, the fair city of Mexico, with her white towers and pyramidal temples, reposing, as it were, on the bosom of the waters—the far-famed "Venice of the Aztecs."

High above all arose the royal hill of Chapultepec (the residence of the Mexican monarchs), crowned with the same grove of gigantic cypresses which at this day fling their broad shadows over the land. In the distance, beyond the blue waters of the lake, and nearly screened by the intervening foliage, was seen a shining speck, the river capital Tezcuco; and still farther on, the dark belt of porphyry, girdling the valley around, like a rich setting which nature had devised for the fairest of her jewels.

Such was the beautiful vision which broke on the eyes of the conqueror; and even now, when so sad a change has come over the scene—when the stately forests have been laid low, and the soil, unsheltered from the fiercer radiance of a tropical sun, is in many places abandoned to sterility—when the waters have retired, leaving a broad and ghastly margin, white with the incrustation of salts, while the cities and hamlets on their borders have moldered into ruins—even now that desolation broods over the landscape, so indestructible are the lines of beauty which nature has traced on its features that no traveler, however cold, can gaze on them with any other emotions than those of astonishment and rapture.

What, then, must have been the emotions of the Spaniards, when, after working their toilsome way into the upper air, the cloudy tabernacle parted before their eyes, and they beheld these fair scenes in all their pristine magnificence and beauty? It was like the spectacle which greeted the eyes of Moses from the summit of Pisgah; and, in the warm glow of their feelings, they cried out, "It is the promised land!"—Prestcott.

The Approach of Day

Everything around was wrapped in darkness and hushed in silence, broken only by what seemed at that hour the unearthly clank and rush of the train. It was a mild, serene, midsummer's night; the sky was without a cloud; the winds were whist. The moon, then in the last quarter, had just risen, and the stars shone with a spectral luster but little affected by her presence. Jupiter, two hours high, was the herald of the day; the Pleiades, just above the horizon, shed their sweet influence in the east; Lyra sparkled near the zenith; Andromeda veiled her newly discovered glories from the naked eye in the south; the steady Pointers far beneath the pole, looked meekly up from the depths of the north to their sovereign. Such was the glorious spectacle as I entered the train. As we proceeded, the timid approach of twilight became more perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften; the smaller stars, like little children, went first to rest; the sister-beams of the Pleiades soon melted together; but the bright constellations of the west and north remained unchanged. Steadily the wondrous transfiguration went on. . . . The glories of night dissolved into the glories of the dawn.

The blue sky now turned more softly gray; the great patch-work shut up their holy eyes; the east began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky; the whole celestial concave was filled with the inflowing tides of the morning light, which came pouring down from above in one great ocean of radiance; till at length, as we reached the Blue Hills, a flash of purple fire blazed out from above the horizon, and turned the dewy tear-drops of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds. In a few seconds, the everlasting gates of the morning were thrown wide open, and the lord of day, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of men, began his course.—Edward Everett.

The College of William
and Mary

The year 1660 saw a revival of interest in giving Virginians opportunity of higher education within the colony—originating this time with the general assembly, which proposed to establish a "college of students of the liberal arts." Governor Berkeley and members of the council headed the list of subscribers, but money was scarce, the troubles which brought on Bacon's Rebellion were already brewing, and the project fell through.

In 1689 affairs of both state and church in Virginia fell under the control of enthusiasts for education at home when Francis Nicholson was sent over as Governor and James Blair as Commissary to the Bishop of London—which placed him at the head of the clergy. The result was a speedy revival of the design of a free school and college, whose special objects were to be the education of the colonists' sons, the education and conversion of the Indians, and the training of ministers to fill the parish churches.

The assembly responded with quick sympathy, plans to raise money in the colony were made, and Dr. Blair was chosen an agent for the projected college and sent to England to procure a charter and endowment. He succeeded in interesting Their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, as well as the Archbishop of Canterbury and other dignitaries. When introduced to the King he knelt down and, presenting the petition with which the assembly had entrusted him, said: "Please, Your Majesty, here is a humble supplication from the government of Virginia for Your Majesty's charter to erect a free school and college for the education of their youth."

"Sir," replied His Majesty, "I am glad that the colony is upon so good a design, and will promote it to the best of my power."

After being held up by much red tape, the charter for the College of William and Mary was signed in February, 1693, and Dr. Blair set sail for Virginia armed not only with the coveted paper, but with sufficient endowment to make the long-delayed institution something more than a castle in the air.

A site "near the church in Middle Plantation old fields" was selected, and the plan, "designed to be an entire square when completed," was drawn by Sir Christopher Wren; but not until 1697 were the front and the north sides of the square finished. . . . In 1698 a committee composed of members of the faculty and four students addressed a letter to the "Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses," thanking them in the name of the "President, Master, and scholars of William and Mary" for granting the college exercises "with their own countenance and presence on May Day." The first regular commencement was held in 1700, and besides many planters and their families and some of the Indians from the country around, it is written that visitors came in sloops from New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

After the long succession of discouragement and postponements a college in Virginia seemed now to have made a good beginning, but on an October night in 1705 . . . the hope and work of years went up in flames. However, the friends of education plucked up courage again. Though the building was gone, the faculty and students remained. Dr. Blair stirred himself to raise more money and declined to accept his salary as president for several years, the Assembly levied extra taxes, and William and Mary was rebuilt on the original walls. . . . The classes had been continued and the college grew and developed in the meantime. . . . In 1712 there were twenty Indian boys in attendance—among them the son of the Queen of Pamunkey and the son of the King of the Nottoways. . . . The college became and remained the pit and the pride of Virginia. As early as 1694 John Mann of Gloucester

County bequeathed his land—if his family should become extinct—"for ye maintenance of poore children at ye college." Many others from that time on made it gifts . . . and a long roll of distinguished Virginians and Americans of the Colonial period and after it, have claimed William and Mary as their Alma Mater.—Mary Newton Stannard, in "Colonial Virginia."

The Rajputs

"It is the diversity as much as the magnitude of the great empire of India which impresses the imagination." Sidney Low says in "A Vision of India." "It is a good object lesson to pass swiftly, or as swiftly as the formidable distances permit, from Bombay to the land of the Rajputs. The change is quite as striking as that which would be felt in traveling through from the Adriatic to the Baltic. . . . For the luxuriant greenery of the lower Ghats we have exchanged the bare plains, the baked deserts, and the rugged kopjes of the tableland. Instead of the busy merchants and traders of Bombay, the pushing Parsis, the alert banias, the foxy-faced intriguing Maharrattas, we find a race of hunters, cattle-drovers, shepherds and horsemen, square-headed, square-shouldered, and upstanding, burly as Yorkshiremen, and independent as the farmers of the Lothians."

"It is of the Highlanders that the Rajputs remind one in many ways, even including physique, though the Indian sun has tanned them brown, and darkened their eyes and hair. They are raw-boned, wiry, and muscular, with something of the Caledonian build. As I stood looking at a highly dignified Rajput chief, who was entertaining us in his palace, I thought that with his robes and turban exchanged for a bonnet and kilt, and his black, ragged beard turned a sandy red, he might very well pass for some patriarch from the moors and deer forests, a great territorial magnate, a keen sportsman, shrewd, kindly, domineering, and quick-tempered. The racial affinity may be nearer than we suspect. The learned Lieut.-Col. James Tod, who wrote 'The Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan,' as long ago as the time when William IV was King, holds that the Rajputs are of Scythian origin, and modern scholars are inclined to accept this conclusion."

"Whatever they may be, the Rajputs of Rajputana are very different from the majority of the peoples who inhabit the plains of Hindustan and the Dekkan. They are a northern people with many of the northern characteristics. At some remote period they came down from beyond the barrier mountains and settled in the Trans-Indus region and on the upper portion of the great Gangetic plain. In the early centuries of the Christian era they seemed likely to found a great empire. But they were a small people, in point of numbers, and they were always divided among themselves. Like the Celts once more, they have never shown a capacity for national or political unity. They were tribesmen and clansmen, devoted to their chiefs, but incapable of combination on a large scale. The Moham-medans, more numerous, and directed by leaders who were statesmen and organizers as well as soldiers, gradually pushed them away into the deserts and the arid sandy tracts which lie south and east of the great rivers. Here the Rajput chiefs founded their kingdoms, established their capitals, Jodhpur, Chittor, Amber, Boondli, Alwar, built their white-walled palaces, beautified them with enamel-work and mosaics and painted ceilings, took their pleasure in marble summer-houses by cool tanks and artificial lakes, hunted the wild boar, the tiger, and the sambhur, and ruled precariously over turbulent feudatories, each with his own following of more or less devoted subjects."

An Alpine Picture

Stand here and look, and softly hold
your breath
Lest the vast avalanche come crashing down.
How many miles away is yonder town
Set flower-wise in the valley? Far
beneath—
A scimitar half-drawn from out its sheath—
The river curves through meadows
newly mown;
The ancient water-courses are all
strown
With drifts of snow, fantastic wreath
on wreath;
And peak on peak against the tur-
quoise blue
The Alps like towering campanile
stand,
Wondrous, with pinnacles of frozen
rain.
Silvery, crystal, like the prism in hue,
Oh, tell me, love, if this be Switzer-
land?
Or is it but the frost-work on the
pane?
—Aldrich.

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AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1918

EDITORIALS

The New United States

WITHOUT waiting for the decisions of the Peace Conference, which, in the anticipation of an overwhelming majority of the American people will be just and wise, or even for the completion of the domestic readjustment which the abnormal economic conditions of the last four years have made essential, it is not only possible for the United States to recognize the fact that an epoch in its history has ended and another has begun, but it is imperative that it shall do so. A new era for the Republic has set in. It would be folly to waste time in elaboration of argument on this point. Just as certainly as the war of 1861-65 marked the transition of the Republic from an old order to a new, has the war of 1914-18 drawn a line between the nation's past and its future. As the hours, days, months, and years roll on, the distinction will grow more pronounced between thoughts and things existent before humanity was presented, by German militarism, with the tragedy of the ages.

Let it be repeated and emphasized that in the United States there is unlimited faith in the justice and wisdom of the nations which will settle the questions growing out of that tragedy. The settlement has passed from the arbitrament of the sword to the arbitrament of the pen. All parties to it are agreed that it must be a final settlement, and, therefore, that it must be fair. Its conclusion will affect all the peoples of the earth. In the United States it is the conviction as well as the hope that it will affect humanity beneficially. Whatever may be the tendency or disposition in smaller groups toward anxiety, perturbation, or alarm over the possible outcome, the mass is willing to leave the various problems to the representative men intrusted with their solution.

In turning from international to national questions of immediate concern, the United States will not be shrinking from the full measure of its world responsibility. Now, as never before, it realizes the meaning and weight of international obligation. To this realization has it been awakened by the war. As little as ever does it feel called upon to meddle with the affairs of its neighbors, and yet, more than ever is it influenced and impelled by the spirit of neighborliness. It recognizes, as it claims, the right of every people to self-determination and self-government, in the largest possible measure commensurate with the common welfare, but it has got past the thought that it can live, or the wish that it might live, within itself. It has emerged from the war with the settled conviction that, henceforth, it must take its part in the world, sharing in world responsibility and sympathy, as in world power.

Its world duty begins at home, no matter how widespread may be its later activities. Nothing which the United States can do, at the present time, will be more serviceable to humanity, eventually, than the steps it shall take toward overcoming the losses sustained by industry during the progress of the war. By clearing away the debris and restoring normal business conditions at home, it will open opportunities for enterprise and labor abroad. What the world wants most today is not sympathy, no matter how expressed, but work. To bridge over the period between idleness and employment is a task which the United States will cheerfully take up, but this affords at best only temporary aid; the task that calls for all the intelligence, energy, enterprise, and constructive statesmanship which the nation can command is that of setting the new era going with full steam ahead.

There is no lack of capital in the country; there never was before, in the history of the world, so much idle capital in one nation, so much capital readily available to profitable employment, as now may be found in the United States; and never were there greater opportunities for investment, or more projects demanding prompt attention. Nothing has ever happened, and, apparently, nothing could ever happen, to reveal more completely than has the war the immense resources of the country. Within a dozen years it was thought a wondrous thing that the United States, without disturbing its business routine, could expend a few hundred million dollars upon the construction of an isthmian canal. The cost of the Panama undertaking was only as a drop in the bucket, compared with the expenditures of the nation upon the war. For fifteen years it has been notorious that the reconstruction of the country's railway system had become a necessity. Ten years ago James J. Hill estimated that, at that time, the cost of rehabilitating the railways of the United States would not be less than \$400,000,000, and the public and the press alike were appalled by the figures. The construction of waterways, the control of flood waters, the development of hydro-electric power, the speedier reclamation of flooded and desert areas, even the opening of Alaska, have all been deferred, interrupted, or delayed on the ground of cost. Any one of the loans raised by the people during the last two years would have covered the probable expenditures upon all of these undertakings combined.

Statesmanship of a comprehensive order has handled the affairs of war, on behalf of the United States, since April, 1917. Not the question of cost, but the point of need, was considered in every undertaking. The country was prepared to go along for years at the same rate of expenditure, if necessary. There are now awaiting attention a number of projects for the benefit of the nation to which prompt and equally liberal support should be given. Not one of these necessarily calls for extravagant outlay.

The new United States is a subject to which the best thought of the country may well be turned. Not only upon material, but upon intellectual, lines is there opportunity for tremendous improvement. Mr. Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Labor, following in the way of hundreds of observers and thinkers, have shown in their last reports how easily

great improvements might be undertaken for the advancement of the people, and how necessary it is that they shall be undertaken. It is not enough that the new United States shall be rich and prosperous; it should be a nation of educated, cultivated, right-thinking, happy people, and expenditures that will make for such a condition ought to be on a large scale where resources are practically unlimited.

Italy and the Jugo-Slav

THOSE who in any measure appreciate the task lying before the Peace Conference, which will soon assemble at Versailles, must appreciate also how desirable it is that complete trust should be reposed in its members and in the justice of its findings. Many scores of traditional policies and threadbare aspirations may try to find a place there. The temptation to take down dusty demands from dusty pigeonholes; to hunt up claims, and put them in "with the others," in the spirit of a huckster, or to launch a demand in its old form and in its old hostile spirit, without regard to the tremendous changes which have taken place since it was last advanced, all these may come to the nations concerned, and all should be, as they will surely be, resisted.

The Peace Conference at Versailles has set up for itself a lofty standard of justice and self-sacrifice, and any nation not actuated by a strong desire to acquiesce in this justice, and to abide by its decisions, must come to see that none of the old political subtleties will any longer avail. They must come to see that nothing is any longer to be gained by the insincere appeal, or by the eleventh-hour effort to bias opinion by some adventitious scheme.

Considerations such as these apply with great appositeness to that protest which was recently issued by the South Slavic National Council, at Washington. In this protest it was declared that the Italian army of occupation in Dalmatia had been guilty of oppressive measures, and that the Italians were pushing their military control beyond the bounds set in the armistice. It was made clear, moreover, that, in the opinion of the framers of the protest, Italy was pursuing a belated policy of Italianization in these districts, in an effort to strengthen a claim which Italy, it was feared, might make at the peace table, to the complete possession of Dalmatia.

Now it is not necessary, here, to consider the rights or the wrongs of these charges. The issue between Italy and the Southern Slavs in regard to the eastern seaboard of the Adriatic is well known. It has been discussed and rediscussed in all its details time and again, whilst all manner of data and statistics, reliable and unreliable, in regard to the issue, are available to anybody who will make the effort to obtain them.

There are extremists on both sides, and those who have made any study of the question are well aware that the claims of these extremists have, in their turn, been characterized by the same genial extravagance. In their wildest dreams, the Jugo-Slavs have thrown their vision far afield indeed. They have produced the most apparently impeccable statistics, showing that practically the whole of Italia Irredenta was really Slav, whilst in their united Slav kingdom they saw practically all that territory for which Italy has fought and which she has won. Italy, on the other hand, also has had her extravagant views, views which refused to recognize any southern Slav interests on the eastern Adriatic seaboard at all, and claimed that the "fourth wall to her house," as she insisted, that seaboard virtually was, should not be pierced at any point by a Slav window. Both these views were, of course, long since consigned to the limbo of absurdities by responsible statesmen of both peoples, and at this time any attempt to revive them in any form should not be tolerated.

It may be ventured, moreover, that nothing which either the Jugo-Slav people, or the Italian people could do in Dalmatia and the surrounding districts, if they were so minded at the present hour, could in the least degree influence the decisions of the coming Peace Conference at Versailles. The members of the Peace Conference will have the facts before them, and the hasty organization of a fait accompli will have no weight with them. The Peace Conference will undoubtedly settle the matter on the broad lines of justice and equity, and neither side will gain anything by any attempt to capture a decision in its favor by virtue of having secured the last word.

Wheat Crop Prospects

ONE of the most significant, as well as gratifying, features of the war activities was the ready response made by the people of the United States to every appeal of the government for united effort of one kind and another. It was not necessary to issue mandates or to enact laws in order to bring about the desired results. A simple "request" was all that was needed to establish a voluntary censorship of the newspapers that was as effective, perhaps, as any law could have enforced. It was merely the expressed desire of the government that was the means of saving thousands of tons of foodstuffs, in order that the allied armies and the civil populations of the allied nations might be fed, and all this in addition to the hundreds of millions of dollars raised in Liberty Loan and war relief campaigns.

The latest report issued by the Department of Agriculture affords a vivid illustration of the way in which the farmers of the United States responded to the government's appeal for a larger wheat crop. This request was made before the war came to an end, and farmers were guaranteed \$2.20 a bushel for wheat of next season's crop. The official report shows that an area of 49,027,000 acres was planted in winter wheat, or nearly sixteen per cent more than the acreage estimated on Dec. 1, 1917. The condition of 98.5 of normal is the best ever reported at this season of the year, and the promised yield of winter wheat is 765,000,000 bushels, or more than 200,000,000 bushels greater than the harvest in 1918. If an average spring wheat crop is obtainable, the total wheat yield next year should exceed a billion bushels. This means not only prosperity for the farmers, and relatively for the nation

as a whole, but assures food for European countries, which hitherto have needed about all the wheat the United States could spare. In fact, it is possible that, with the increased shipping facilities due to the establishment of peace, the enormous stocks of India, Australia, and other countries will be available. These, together with the increased crops which the nations of Europe will now be able to raise, would be more than adequate to meet the needs. In that case the United States Government may stand to lose some hundreds of millions of dollars because of its guarantee of \$2.20 a bushel to the farmers. But this would not be altogether regrettable, for the guarantee certainly has served to arouse a greater interest in agriculture, and this will be of permanent benefit to the Republic.

Housing in Canada

THE news that the Canadian Government has created a fund of \$25,000,000, to be used by way of loans to the several provincial governments of Canada, in connection with the municipal or other programs for better housing, is particularly welcome. The housing problem in Canada is an urgent one, even more urgent than in Great Britain, where it is considered one of the most important questions facing the government. In Canada, as in Great Britain, and, indeed, throughout the allied countries, house building has been practically in abeyance during the last four and a half years; whilst the repair of existing houses has been only very inadequately attended to. Not only, therefore, is there a great deficit to be made good, but a tremendous overhauling has to be undertaken of the existing housing accommodation of the people.

Now, as has been pointed out more than once, before the housing problem can be successfully dealt with, two other subsidiary problems must be solved. First, the question of the standard to be required by the authorities, as regards both existing houses and those to be built; and second, the question of the original cost of land. There can be little doubt, amongst those who are familiar with Canadian cities, and even villages, that the standard of house building is very far below what it should be. In some districts, so glaring are the deficiencies in this respect that it is quite impossible to build houses of good material, with adequate accommodation and on a sound plan, which can hope to compete with the inferior and, in many cases, dilapidated tenements and houses around them which are making a good return to their owners, even at a low rental, owing to their small capital value. The problem is to do away with these slum dwellings and at the same time provide housing accommodation within reach of the people as a whole. To do this, however, is practically impossible until the question of land has been successfully dealt with. Everybody knows, who has gone into the question of land within and in the neighborhood of cities, how much the price of the land enters into the ultimate cost of building. As a well-known authority on such questions pointed out recently, it is impossible to solve the housing problem until some stable basis of land values has been reached, "whereby the capital value has a definite relation to the revenue value, and there is less exploitation of community expenditure on improvements." Land, in other words, cannot be bought at "boom prices" and houses be built upon it at possible rentals, and it should be rendered impossible to hold land for sale, where it is needed, at such prices. Until some means are found of dealing with this question, and with the question of the standard of the houses to be built, the solution of the housing problem promises to be seriously hampered.

That the matter should be grappled with, however, and at once, is beyond question. Thousands of soldiers will shortly be returning to Canada, and thousands of munition workers, who are now housed in temporary buildings, will no doubt be returning to large centers of industry, seeking employment. All these people have to be provided for, and now that the great problem of labor shortage and shortage of material no longer obtains, or will, at any rate, cease to obtain in the near future, the chief obstacles are cleared away. As Sir Thomas White maintained, in a statement concerning the Dominion Government's proposals, there should be no hesitation on the part of municipalities in proceeding with better housing programs.

Hot Chestnuts in Paris

GAY Paris with its winter wraps passed him almost unnoticed, this vender of roast chestnuts. Hurrying home of nights from the spectacle, fashionable folk would glance at the motionless bundle of coats intrenched before his stove at the street corner as though he were part of the landscape.

But M. le marchand de marrons rôti had other matters than the landscape to concern him; other things even than shoveling his smoking wares into the chilly fingers of agents de police, chauffeurs de taxis, and the miscellaneous night loiterers of the great city who constituted his more regular clientele; for he was something of a philosopher. He knew Paris and its ways as Silas Wegg knew Cavendish Square; he "took a powerful sight of notice" of people and events, turned the results over in his mind as he turned the nuts on the stove, and doled them out gratis with each sou's worth of marrons rôti. He knew not only the Paris of the dazzling light signs, polished pavements, and theater-goers in opera coats and silk hats, rustling through the great thoroughfares of Baron Haussmann's imagining; he knew, too, the Paris of the dull faubourgs, the humble homes of Jacques Bonhomme; he knew where Paris felt the war, though the gay life went on.

There would be many things for his commentary in these days; that festive statue of Lille, crowned with a wreath marked "Vivent les Français" by the women of Lille; or that wonderful outburst in the crowded Place de la Concorde, as, amidst hundreds of captured guns, and in the presence of British, American, Italian, Belgian, and Tzecho-Slovak troops, the young soldiers of the "classe 1920" were given a memorable welcome. Less imposing, but significant, would be this news that the work-girls

have ceased their raids upon the magasins de nouveautés, where for four years they had gone and gotten themselves little luxuries; for war is over and perhaps high wages, too; one must economize. But the rigors of war continue a while, and he could watch the long queues waiting for milk, butter, eggs, and potatoes and say with the rest that, with the State as buyer, distributor, and seller, things were still scarce. Then his merchant's heart might leap at the tidings that mines were being released and more coal was available, and that fuel restrictions on big hotels had allowed better measure for humble folk and trades.

So there is ample food for philosophy in Paris. But where is the philosopher? Has the war altered the landscape so much and swept the vender, with stove, chest-nuts, philosophies, and all, out of sight? His customers have indeed gone the way of those of the Maison Fradin in the Rue St. Denis, where the 800 beds once held each an occupant, glad of his meal and lodging at four sous a head, but now are empty, and the historic house is closed, as the former guests were sent to join the poilus, or were in other ways better circumstanced. The chestnuts, too, are gone, for one gros sou will now buy but three of them. And M. le marchand de marrons rôti no doubt seeks, in well-paid toil for his country, compensation for what he has lost in customers and nuts.

Notes and Comments

THE astounding proposals now before the Marylebone Cricket Club that the time allowed an English county cricket match be reduced from three days to two; that the interval for afternoon refreshments be abolished, and that there be eight instead of six balls to the over, are signs of the times. It is safe to say that not since the players of the venerable sport forsook top-hat and braces for cap and belt; not since the third stump was added after the ball twice passed between Mr. Small's two stumps without disturbing the bail at the Hambledon Club match in 1775, have such revolutionary proposals faced the M. C. C. Fortunately, however, the Bolshevik notion that a county game can be squeezed into a minute less than three days is likely to meet the contempt which it manifestly invites.

It is inevitable that, as the suffrage movement extends, the question of jury duty for women should come up for more or less humorous discussion, such, for example, as that caused by the expressed desire of some of the newly invested voters of New York to assume that particular duty. The average man, it is pointed out, accepts jury service if he cannot evade it, but evades if he can. This is a libel on the average man, but it must be admitted that he is quite willing to let this civic duty come after him, and does not go out of his way to meet it. Suppose, however, that men had been seeking the vote, and an electorate of women had been arguing that if they got it they would be unwilling to serve on juries, or to accept other responsibilities that go with the franchise. Is it not just possible that, having got it, some of these men would insist upon showing the world their willingness to go into the jury box?

UNDER the new plant exclusion order, no plant having earth on the roots will be admitted to the United States, except on special application, and by way of Washington. The nurserymen and plant growers of the United States are divided in their opinions about this measure. Some think it will reduce the material available and increase prices. Others believe it will give an impulse to plant propagation in the republic. There is no division among the growers of Holland and France, however, for Americans have long been their most profitable customers. Regret at losing them is unanimous.

TRACTION companies in various parts of the United States fought the jitney mercilessly, when that vehicle was struggling for a share of urban traffic, a few years ago, and, in most instances, because of restrictive ordinances, obtained by traction influences, it was forced to retire from the field. Now there is a reviving demand for jitney service, because of the failure of the street railway system satisfactorily to accommodate the public. As soon as army transportation slackens, the nation should be well supplied with used automobiles from the war zone, and this favorable circumstance, combined with some others, should give fresh incentive to competition in city passenger traffic. The public is ready to welcome almost anything that promises relief from present traction conditions.

SOMETHING out of the ordinary has just taken place in connection with the Oregon senatorship. It appears that, in accordance with a pre-election agreement, United States Senator Mulkey, of that State, who was elected in November to serve until March 4, 1919, resigned his seat in the Senate on Tuesday last, when he was immediately succeeded by United States Senator McNary, re-elected in November for the full six-year term beginning on March 4, 1919. In November two terms, a long and a short, were at the disposal of the Oregon electorate, by reason of the occurrence of a vacancy. Mr. McNary, willing that M. Mulkey should wear the toga for a little while, did not seek election for the short term; Mr. Mulkey, content to let Mr. McNary wear the toga for the full term, did not seek that term for himself. To convenience Sena. McNary further, he cheerfully resigned on Tuesday, so that the former might retain his committee positions. The arrangement has worked out so smoothly that many will be curious to see whether senatorial aspirants in other states will be affected by the example.

THE United States Postmaster-General, Mr. Burleson, assures the nation that the telegraph and telephone systems can be purchased by the government with savings under government control. From this it would appear that present charges are to be maintained or increased under the purchase plan, whereas it was promised that under government control the public would benefit from lower tolls. It is apparent that this matter should be clearly and satisfactorily understood before it goes too far. The important question is, Will the change be in the public interest, and if so, how?